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THE JEWISH **POST** MAGAZINE

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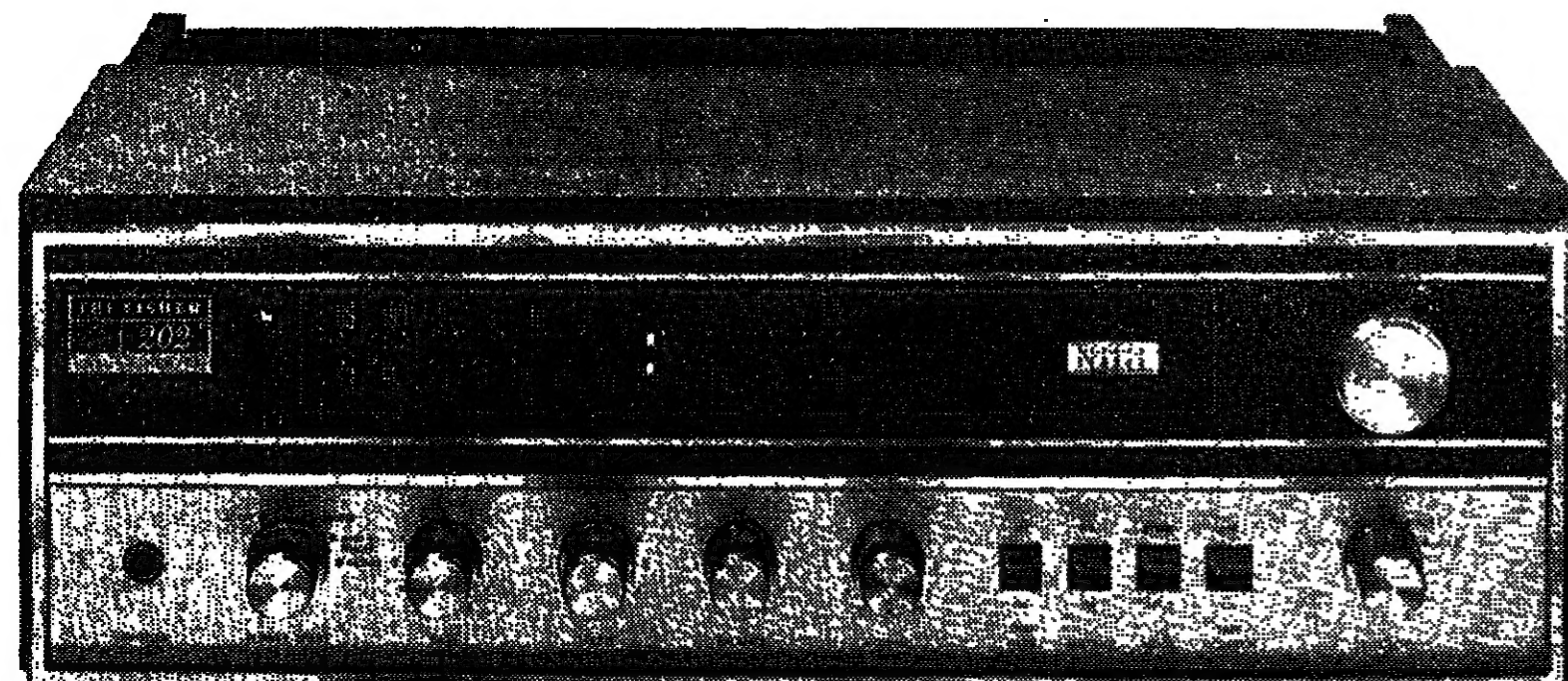
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ON THE COVER — The Presidential election in Jerusalem was photographed by David Reznovitz.



Prof. Ephraim Katchalski: Original refusal not taken seriously.



Yitzhak Navon: 'Frosted' by the cutting of radio interview.

Votes are not enough

THERE is such a thing as being too clever, too businesslike, too good at totting up possible voting totals particularly if you are a Knesset member considering the next man to be chosen as President of the State of Israel. Unfortunately this is considered a romantic notion. The smart people say that if you have the right number of votes, bang, you're in.

But it doesn't always work out like that. The Knesset has been going through weeks and months of more or less unpopular decisions on constitutional and administrative matters that have been forced through by a majority vote — what else could you do? — but without any attempt to achieve consensus and agreement. The opposition, Gahal, and certainly the small parties, accept political and economic decisions without much protest. There is debate and criticism, but once the vote has been taken and the matter is settled it drops out of sight.

Different matter

Not so, interestingly enough, where constitutional matters are concerned such as the allocation of the surplus votes and seats when a new Knesset has been elected. Labour and Gahal got together for this purpose, could muster a good majority even without the Mapam labour faction, which opposed the measure, and presumably thought that would be the last of it.

At the moment the result is reports of ludicrous horse-trading proposals over the election of the President. The small parties approached by Labour for support for Professor Katchalski as President, it is said, offer a bargain: "Cancel the Bader-Ofir election amendment and we will vote for Katchalski. Otherwise, although we have no candidate of our own and have no objection on principle to Katchalski, we shall vote against him, even though we agree that it is desirable that a President should have wide support." It may be that no such threat has been formally launched by the Independent Liberals and that it is more to see installed you are liable to call into question all your subsequent votes and decisions; you have disqualified yourself.

Nor does Labour need the votes



Lea Ben Dor's Parliamentary Report

so badly as to be likely to yield to this kind of pressure. Here the counting starts again. With two members absent owing to illness, Labour controls 59 votes out of 120. All the other parties together have the other 59 votes, but these are of course much harder to organize for united action. Surprisingly enough, the National Religious Party were able to persuade Professor Ephraim Urbach to become their candidate even at this late hour, and despite the fact that they had previously given their tentative support to two other candidates. Prof. Urbach is religious and the Communists would hardly give him their vote, even to annoy Labour. Dr. Yitzhak Rabin's faction of the N.R.P. also opposes Prof. Urbach, who left the party in protest against Dr. Rabin's style in politics some years ago.

Blank ballots

The arithmeticians come back and say that in a secret ballot Labour members who disapproved of the way the internal election in their party was held may break discipline and vote against the candidate. There has been no concerted move in this direction now that Prof. Katchalski is the official candidate, and a mere two or three blank ballots would not affect the result.

THE ex-Rad people who would have liked to see the election of Deputy Speaker Yitzhak Navon, one of their own, feel cheated, and that so soon after the mysterious collapse of the direct-election-of-mayors bill they had been elected. They say that members who owe their position in the party to the "machine" were under pressure to vote as the leadership wanted, and that without such pressure Mr. Navon would have been elected. Further, they say, the question of the candidates was gone into carefully before Mr. Navon accepted, and



Prof. Ephraim Urbach: An unexpected acceptance.

he had been assured that Prof. Katchalski had turned down the proposal, and would not stand. Foreign Minister Eban says that Katchalski's original refusal was never taken seriously, and that he remained a candidate throughout. It is perhaps credible that he did not wish his name mentioned until he had finally agreed. If somebody in the party had chosen to warn Mr. Navon that there might be another candidate we might have been saved what has turned into much bad feeling in wide circles. Again, Mr. Navon has heard complaints from friends that in his interview with the Weekly Newareel last Saturday morning he was wholly preoccupied with his wide support among the Sephardi and Oriental sections of the population, and that they were aggrieved at the way things had gone against him to the exclusion of all other aspects of his candidacy. To this

(Continued on page 4.)

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(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Navon replies that the radio in effect did a "frustration" to him: in a longish interview he talked about all kinds of things, but only these specific references were picked out and put together and the result was gross distortion. Deputy Prime Minister Allon was very critical of the interview on a public occasion. As ultimate boss of the radio he might find it worth his while to listen to the original tape and see whether he should have blamed the reporter instead.

ALL kinds of reactions have emerged. A senior party member is said to have objected, "What, Navon as President? Ben-Gurion's old secretary? Ridiculous!" In this case the objection was not directed against Ben-Gurion himself but at Navon's job, with him. It surely cannot mean that while it is dignified to milk a cow or pack tomatoes for market it is not dignified to serve a distinguished prime minister? I suspect that

Votes are not enough

the real source of Mr. Navon's trouble was not that he was once a member of Rafi, or even that he is not a very active party man today, but that the leadership remembers him too well from too long ago. He was a young man getting files out for Ben-Gurion when they were already well up in the party hierarchy. Prof. Katchalski is not that much older, but at least they never asked him to make phone calls for them, nor was he a witness to disagreements with Ben-Gurion.

IN the debate on the Knesset's own budget, Mr. Uri Avneri (Ha'Olam Hachai) was back harping on the Bader-Ofar election amendment. Mr. Avneri... jokingly, someone has compared the Bader-Ofar con-

spiracy with the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Mr. Ari Ankorian: (Labour Alignment) Please withdraw this comparison.

Deputy Speaker M. Zar: ... It is not very nice ...

Ankorian (nastily): Mr. Speaker, do you know what Baader-Meinhof is?

Deputy Speaker Zar: I know exactly what it is.

Mr. Shmuel Tamir: (Free Centre) It's not Bader-Ofar, it's Begin-Sapir!!

Mr. Avneri carried on for a while, and quoted what had been said in the Committee that morning by Professor A. Halperin.

others for exactly a seat and a half, then the 10-seat party would also get all the six half-seats, and emerge with 13.

(The average of votes per seat would still be highest for the large party. The principle derives from the theory of a Belgian expert named deFont.)

Avneri: ... we have also heard some interesting theories here how deFont's system could be applied more reasonably. And Knesset Member Tamir has said "de Font" ("dog" in German and Yiddish).

Ankorian: Mr. Speaker, I protest! Deputy Speaker Zar: I wish the chairman of the Knesset Committee, Member Ankorian, would not keep protesting against every-

thing Member Avneri says. If it harms the security of the state I

will have the remark crossed out of the protocol.

Ankorian: (desperate). They saying "dog" in German!

Deputy Speaker Zar: I understand German. Don't use word dog.

Avneri: (offended) It's not a man, it's Yiddish! ... and he only said that Sarkis (Lafar) had said "deFont."

Deputy Speaker Zar exploded in protest.

MR. Tawfiq Toubi (Communist) has written to say that was not he who said of his colleague, Mr. Meir Wilner, knows more than the Father-in-law Minister Dayan had in the debate on the Litya liner, that Mr. Wilner had more Israel of things "that even Fatah do not claim." The name had been attributed to Mr. T. in the official stenographic record of the debate, apparently mistake. I could not discover did say it.



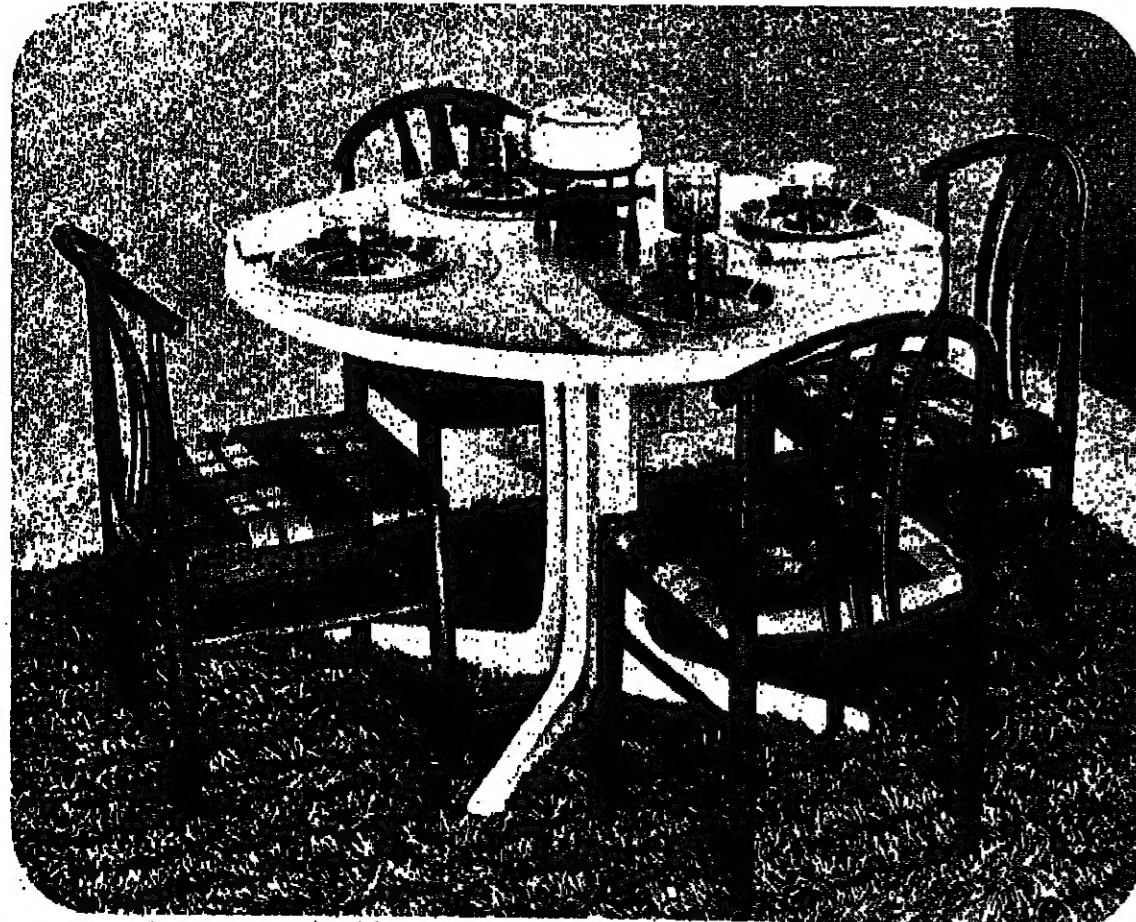
Egypt: a portent of change?

Despite past performance, there is some reason to believe that President Sadat's latest reshuffle, in which he became Premier as well, may result in a real change of policy, writes Prof. Nadav

Safran of Harvard University.

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THIS week's changes in the Egyptian regime and the solemnly belated declaration accompanying them seem, at first, only further proof that "this is change, plus change plus change" (the more things change, the more they stay the same). One recalls that a little over a year ago President Sadat, amidst similar fanfare, appointed Aziz Sidky as Prime Minister with a "mandate" to prepare Egypt for battle, and one recalls that before Sidky, Mahmoud Fawzi had reshuffled his government with a view to doing the same thing, and one remembers Sadat's repeated proclamations of "the year of decision" — all of which came exactly to nothing. This time, for a change, the change may indeed portend change. The new government may not quite prepare the country for battle, but it may take it to battle anyway; at least to a battle of wits.

There are two basic reasons for this judgement, and both are reflected in what the Egyptian media called monotonously Sadat's "important and comprehensive report." The first is internal trouble. This, of course, is not a new factor; but its intensity clearly seems to have reached new, unprecedented heights. Sadat himself referred to a wide credibility gap between people and government, to strife among the various institutions of the state, to people agitating for the violent overthrow of the government, students rioting and making university facilities unusable, widespread shortages of goods and abuses in their distribution, the breakdown of essential utilities and services, the spreading of the incubus of bureaucracy, the press getting out of hand and sowing confusion and discontent.

He might have added many more woes. But what he said suffices to suggest that things have come to such a pass that a military action, however uncertain its outcome, might be the only means to prevent collapse and chaos.

The second reason is that considerations of foreign policy and the dialectic of pressures around Sadat suggest the same course indicated by the internal troubles. When Sadat got rid of the Soviet advisers and technicians last July, he was prompted by a combination of resentment at the over-cautious attitude of the Soviet government, which would have him rather switch policy than fight, and discontent among some elements of his armed forces at the boisterous behaviour of Soviet officers. He had some hope that his decision might shock the Soviets into a more clear-cut policy; but if that did not happen, he still hoped to get some reward from the Americans for diminishing the Soviet position, in the form of pressure on Israel to settle on terms acceptable to Egypt.

U.S. response

The immediate response of the United States seemed rather disappointing to Sadat, but he attributed it to the election campaign and the preoccupation of the American government with the critical phase of the Vietnam problem. Once Nixon was duly reinstated and the Vietnam agreement was finally concluded, Sadat thought the time ripe and sent Hafez Ismail to Washington to test his expectations. Sadat told the truth when he said in his speech that Ismail took with him no proposals and no particular request. He simply thought the United States would be eager to exploit the Soviet setback in order to

establish a *Pax Americana* in the Middle East, and he wanted to know what they were willing to pay Egypt for making that prospect possible.

In the State Department, Ismail was told that the United States favoured proximity negotiations for an interim settlement. In the White House, he was treated to a version of a plan developed a year and a half ago by a Harvard professor, which envisaged a settlement by stages according to mutually conditioned steps as the way to reconcile Egyptian sovereignty with Israel's security concerns. Common to the views expressed by the State Department and White House was a conception of a settlement as something that would take a very long time, a conviction that what was needed now was merely to "get things moving," and an insistence that the United States was not willing or able to exert any pressure on Israel, and the thought that the parties themselves should be the ones to try to resolve the problem by negotiations.

Unpalatable recipe

This was a recipe for a *Pax Americana* indeed, but hardly one that Sadat had reckoned on. It was a recipe that leaned on a strong Israel, where he had hoped for one that would be sought to alter the present state of things only carefully and gradually, where he desperately needed a quick solution; it was one that expected him to make open concessions, where he had expected to receive open rewards. Sadat evidently had expected that influence was something he could grant to one power and withhold from another; he was surprised to find out that the United States, at least under the present Administration, did not think

much of that kind of influence and preferred to seek it in the realities of the situation and to maintain it by working through them.

The results of Ismail's trip gave rise to a dispute among Sadat's entourage, which is probably at the root of the reshuffle in the regime. At any rate, Sadat hinted in his speech that there were some (those stricken with "confusion and hesitation"), who urged a continuation of the dialogue with the United States on the basis of the principle, found acceptable by all, of reconciling Egyptian sovereignty with Israel's security.

One can imagine others arguing against this approach to the effect that if Egypt had in the end to make concessions, as Washington insists, then there was little point in expelling the Soviets for having said virtually the same, and causing in the process great damage to Egypt's defensive capacity and her apparent diplomatic posture. And if concessions had to be made merely to "get things moving," then other ways to achieve this, such as military action, should be tried out first. Such action, carefully conceived, would have the merit of galvanizing the internal situation and might, if successful, obviate the need to make any concessions. If not, it would at least make whatever concessions needed to be made more obviously necessary, and might still help link them to a general settlement. This kind of reasoning seems to have prevailed, judging by everything Sadat had to say in his speech.

There remains the question of what sort of military action Egypt can undertake, considering her avowed military inferiority to Israel, the failure

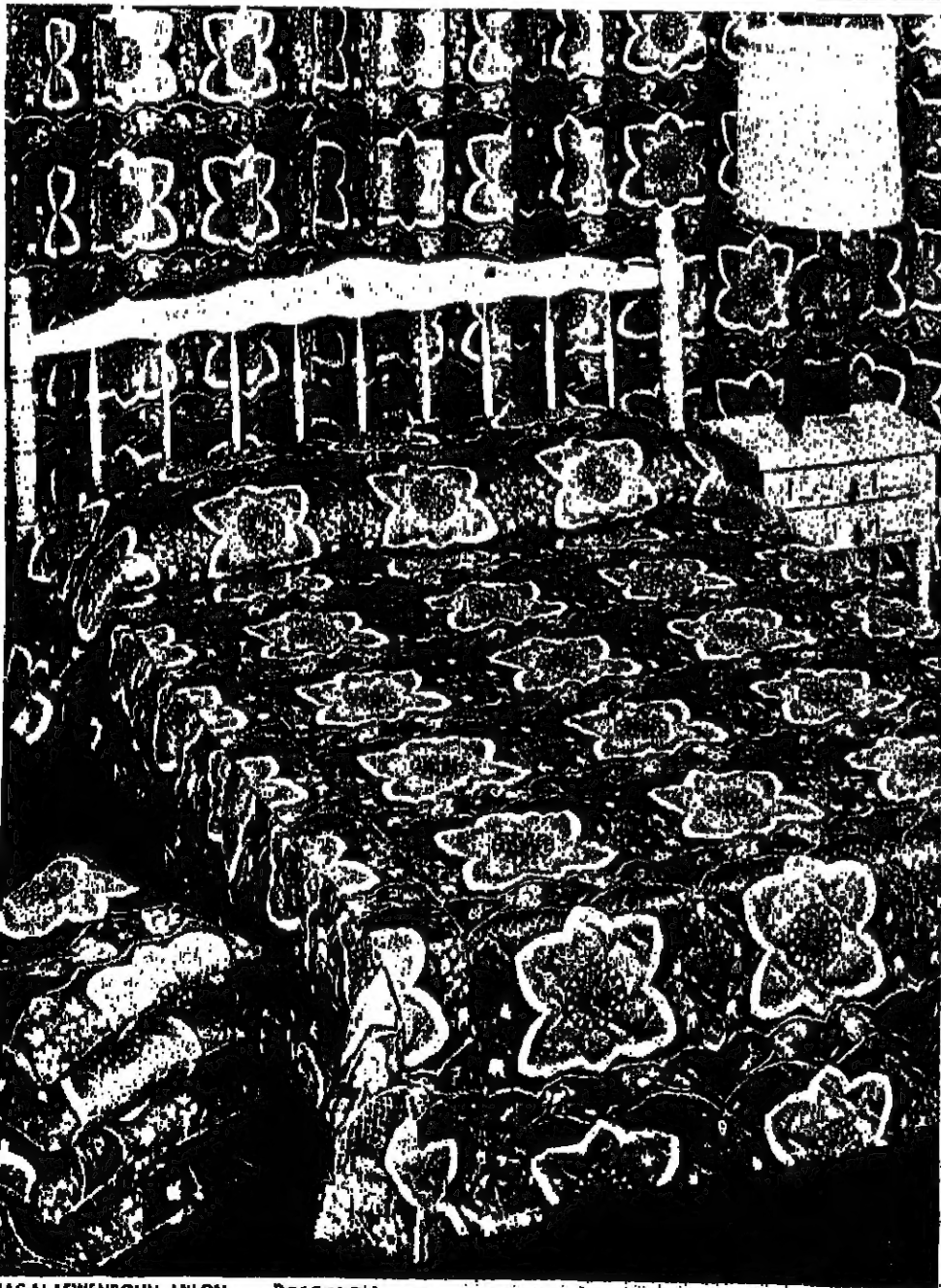
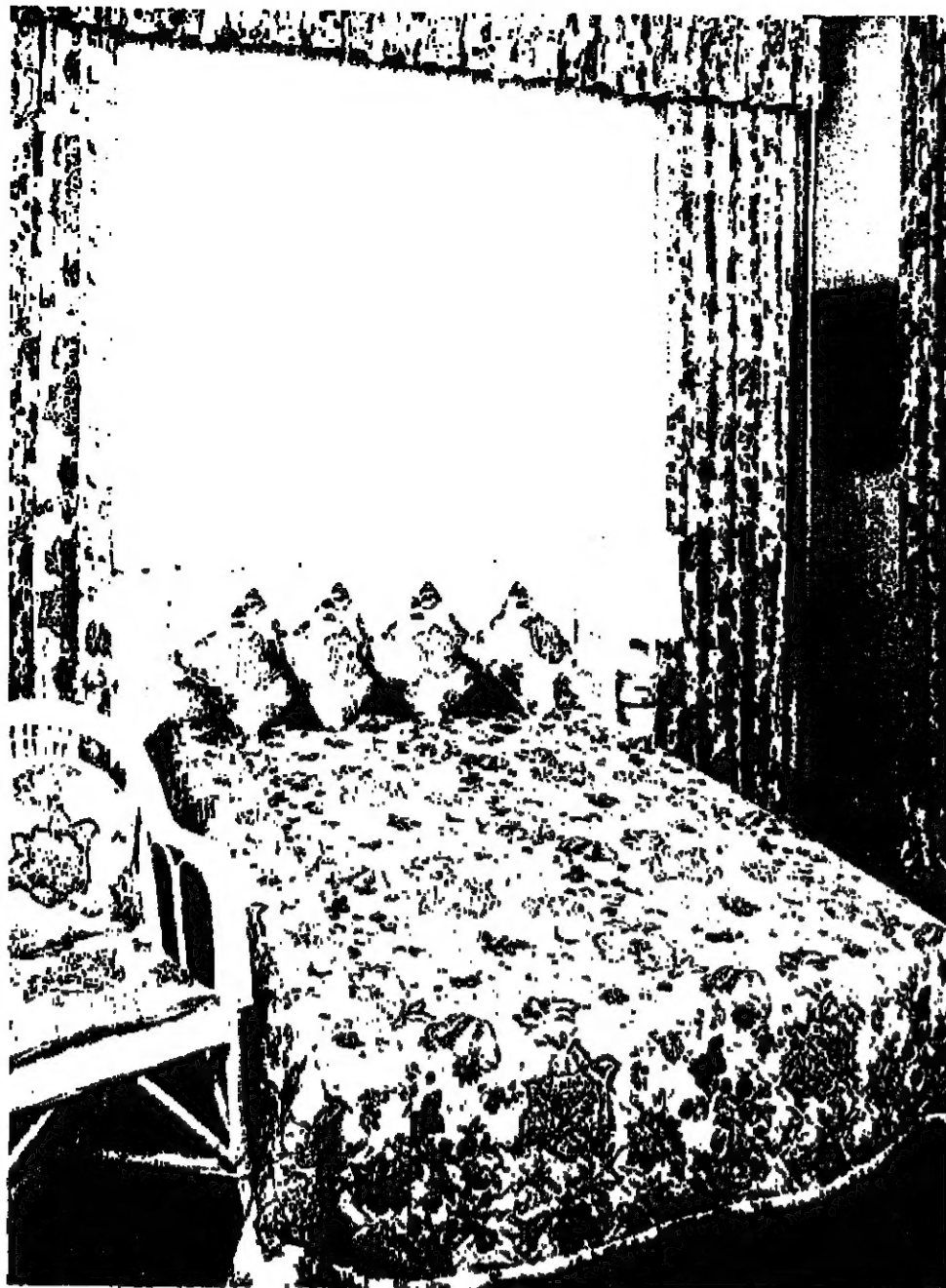
of the war of attrition, and the danger of escalation. What actions could Egypt engage in that would be serious enough to stir international concern, shake up the Egyptian people, and yet have a reasonable chance of remaining localized?

The most plausible surmise appears to be Egyptian action on the Syrian front. Stirring up a fight on that front would not have the grave implications of breaking the cease-fire on the canal front since Syria never adhered to a continuous cease-fire *de jure* or *de facto*. Egypt already has an air force stationed there that could be activated without prior warning and without prior moves that might elicit pressures and challenges. There is a whole range of convenient Israeli targets accessible to the Egyptian planes, from the politically less-sensitive military installations in the Golan Heights to highly sensitive populated centres, allowing for escalation according to circumstances. Finally, there are good chances that Israeli retaliation might remain confined to counterattacks on Syrian targets, out of a desire to keep the cease-fire on the Egyptian front going.

Syrian agreement

Would Syria agree to such a project? There is a hint in Sadat's speech about bilateral Arab agreements on war measures that suggests she may have already agreed. At any rate, considering that she attempted in the past to undertake some such effort on her own, there is no reason to suppose that she would object to trying it together with the Egyptians. She might insist that the Egyptians commit to the battle larger forces than they now have stationed in Syria, but that should present no great obstacle.

UP 11.50



HAGAI LEWENSOHN AYTON. Dey COHEN



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By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

THERE are several ways of dealing with inflation. Those that can have the smallest effect. The last way is to clamp taxes on the prices of popular consumption goods — but this is pushing prices up — but not only, it is hoped. Finance Minister Sapir opted for this hard-line policy during a week of controversy and debate that brought the current fiscal year to a wordy conclusion.

At a stormy meeting of economic Ministers with Histadrut leaders in the Knesset building on Monday night, it was made clear to the workers that if prices increase by one per cent in the first half of the year, the workers will demand an average cost-of-living allowance of 10 per cent in July. This is a departure from the agreed practice of granting the allowance once a year in January.

Prices have already increased by 10 per cent in the first two months of 1973. What Mr. Sapir proposed was to push up the index by the remaining two and a half per cent right away, through increasing certain taxes and reducing certain subsidies.

He still hopes to avoid the c.o.l. increase in July, but he may have to do more than just hope. Fiscal and monetary measures urged by the Treasury and the Bank of Israel since the turn of the year have created a credit gap that will make it difficult for employers to pay the allowance without imperilling the normal operation of their enterprises.

The weakness of credit squeezing in the past was that it did not apply to the Government; and, indeed, employees in the public sector have done even better than private workers in the latest wage negotiations. Mr. Sapir decided to close the circle by keeping his Budget balance at all costs. And this is his message to the Histadrut: "We need more subsidies to keep the price of basic commodities from going up. We are not going to finance them by printing money. An increase in the expenditure must be matched by an equal increase in revenue. What do you say?"

The question was posed at the round of tripartite consultations between employers, labour and government, in February. No answer was forthcoming. On Labour Minister Almog's proposal, a smaller actions committee was appointed, with three representatives of each side, to meet under Mr. Sapir. They met once — on March 15 — and the Minister made it clear during that session that a decision had to be taken about wages within the following month, before the end of the year.

There was no agreement. It was decided to bugle the Histadrut's position that prices must not go up by more than a fixed amount this year, otherwise the workers could not abstain from demanding new wage demands. This

Fighting inflation the hard way



Some of the basic commodities on which prices went up this week.

dilemma has been faced before. Employers can pay more wages if they are allowed to put up prices. But Mr. Sapir was more resolute now than ever before (and this in an election-year): he will not run a Budget deficit. He will not print money; he will not prime the inflationary spiral. The Treasury had a contingency plan ready in case no agreement was achieved. It has been hinted that Mr. Sapir chose the present moment to apply it because Ben-Aharon happened to be abroad. Yet it was known that the Budget had to be completed this week.

At the meeting of the Committee of Ten a fortnight ago, Mr. Sapir asked Mr. Mosses, president of the Manufacturers Association, and Mr. Ben-Aharon to nominate one representative each for last-minute talks. Mosses himself was closeted with the Minister on Monday at 6 p.m. At 7 o'clock, Mr. Sapir received Ben-Aharon's delegate Uriel Abramowitz, chairman of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department. At 8 o'clock the meeting — held in the Knesset building — began, and did not finish until 4.15 on Tuesday morning.

By then Mr. Sapir had already signed two orders, upping the tax on fuel and cigarettes. The Ministerial Economic Committee met on Tuesday morning, shortly after the termination of their all-night deliberations with the Histadrut. They approved the Treasury's proposals over subsidies, and these were formally announced to the press at 4.30 on Tuesday afternoon.

It must be said that the gap still remaining between the Government and the Histadrut after their exhaustive discussions had narrowed considerably. Mr. Sapir met the workers' demands half-way, by placing most of the fiscal burden on the moneyed classes, and on luxuries and inessentials. He took extra loans and taxes from banks and insurance companies to the sum of IL176m.; he increased taxes

on car fuel and cigarettes to the sum of IL90m.; he mobilized another IL27.5m. by higher vehicle taxes. And he increased subsidies by IL276m. over and above the Government's outlay in the year that is now expiring.

If he wanted to keep the price of the nine basic foodstuffs frozen, he should have added not IL276m., but IL426m. Argument concentrated on the IL150m. shortfall. It meant putting up the price of three commodities only — sugar, imported frozen meat and flour (though the price of the standard loaf remains unchanged). The Histadrut came round to accepting in the end that prices should increase by IL100m. (some say the figure was IL120m.). But on the last IL30m.-50m., Sapir did not yield.

Now that Ben-Aharon is back (he arrived on Wednesday evening), there are second thoughts in the Histadrut. Why were they not consulted about the hike in cigarette prices, for example? Mr. Sapir answered bluntly over the radio that when, after long negotiations, there is still a small remaining difference between the views of the Government and the trade unions, the Ministerial Economic Committee — which exercises the authority of the Cabinet — is entitled to cut the Gordian knot.

The Histadrut will presumably fall back on their long-standing threat to seek redress through a c.o.l. allowance in July. If the workers demand it, two parties will have to give the answer — the private employers and the State. Private employers have enjoyed a slight relief this week in two respects — the six per cent employers' loan was reduced by one per cent, and IL120m. was allocated to improve the export incentive. But interest rates have been rising — to a marginal rate of 22-23 per cent — and the country's industrialists will not be able to pay a new allowance in July unless the pressure on credit is eased.

The Government also needs credit. The formula that Mr. Sapir has adopted prevents him from paying an allowance in July unless he is supplied with the revenue to finance it. Slamming more income tax on the rich, as the unions urge, is not a likely option: as it is, the Knesset is voting a Bill to reduce marginal rates, which are at present considered almost confiscatory. Cutting Government expenditure is not practical either. Mr. Gvati, the Agriculture Minister, is already heading a committee to trim the Budget by IL200m. To lay still fewer telephone lines or build still fewer roads will only worsen congestion further.

If the Histadrut digs in its heels for the allowance in July, the nation may have to decide whether it wants a renewal of the inflationary spiral — or the beginning of an economic recession. The fevered arguments that reverberated through the Knesset on Monday night (while all around citizens slept soundly) are not terminated yet.

How the public feels the pinch

By AARON SEITNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WILKA Nissim, like her husband, lived in Kurdistan and came to Israel in 1950. The Nissims have four children ranging in age from five to 12½. Both Mr. Nissim, a warehouse clerk, and Mrs. Nissim, a domestic cleaning help, work in Jerusalem every day from their home in the near-village of Ma'az Zion.

"I'm not trained in economics," Wilka told me on Wednesday, "but I think we should put a new head on Mr. Sapir's shoulders." She was laughing. "I spend between IL30 and IL35 (Continued on page 8)



Jerusalem housewives queue up at supermarket to purchase goods at the old prices. (Rubinger)

150

How the public feels the pinch

(Continued from page 7)
a week on meat alone — not including poultry or fish," says Malka. "And we use two trays (60) of eggs a week. I save about IL1.50 on the eggs because we get them from a farmer we know."

Has she tried cutting down on meat and substituting other foods? "Just you try it!" Malka replies. "I can fool my husband and myself, but not the kids. How can I explain to them the problems of inflation when they tell me they're hungry and didn't get enough to eat?"

She continues: "We were really lucky on day about two weeks ago, when we went to buy rice. Like all Sephardim, we use lots of rice, and I buy it by the sack — 50 kilos — rather than by the bag from the grocer's shelf. Well, despite the shortage, my dealer on Rehov Agrippas let me have a sack. But it cost me IL70, not IL47 like the one before. But what could I do?"

The Nissims also buy sugar by the sack, and Malka says she is afraid to think what the next sack is going to cost. Have skyrocketing food prices meant cutbacks in clothing purchases? Malka laughs and points to her left shoe, torn from a point just below the toe to the heel.

"My children's shoes were so worn that I recently had to buy new ones for them. Those four pairs cost us IL150. Do you think we can afford to buy shoes for my husband and me?"

Precocious fruit

**TORA*
AND FLORA**

THE first apricots of the season are on the market. The apricot is not mentioned in the Bible, unless one accepts the unlikely suggestion that the *tapuah* mentioned almost exclusively in the Song of Songs (it is referred to only once elsewhere), is not the apple, but the apricot.

In Israel, we have adopted the Arabic name for the fruit — *misimish*. Its English name is derived from the Latin "prae-cox," which is, of course, the word from which the word "precocious" is derived, and it owes this to the fact — which its display on the fruit stands confirms — that it is the first fruit of the season to ripen.

Usually the New Year for Trees, Tu-B'Shvat, is hailed and celebrated by the almond tree covering its lithero bare branches with its entrancingly beautiful pink or white blossoms. The calendar has been put somewhat out of joint this year by the fact that it is a leap year, with two Adars, and the blossoms this year did not appear until about the middle of Adar I. The almond blossoms even before the apricot.

Nevertheless, there is no contradiction between the two and each can lay solid claim to the title of "the precocious fruit." It is a case of the hare and the tortoise in the world of flora! The almond gets off to a fine and early start and conceitedly flaunts its lovely dress while the apricot is still undressed. But if the apricot gets off to a late start, the almond lags behind badly in the race and finishes off a very very poor second. L.I. RABINOWITZ

"RIDICULOUS! Absolutely ridiculous!" That's what Susan Lowenthal keeps saying about the continuous escalation of food prices.

Mrs. Lowenthal, a college graduate and highly articulate, immigrated from the U.S. three-and-a-half years ago and lives with her husband and three young daughters in a top-floor flat in Jerusalem's Ramot Eshkol. Her husband, an attorney by profession, works as a publications coordinator for the Hebrew University's law faculty, and Susan does free-lance typing at home to help meet expenses.

The cost of living has gone up so much for her that Susan says "I'm ready to leave everything the way you see it now and return to Chicago tomorrow morning — if only my husband would agree. I've reached the point where I just

can't see how we can go on living here on such a salary." Mrs. Lowenthal says neither she nor her husband are spendthrifts. As a matter of fact, budgeting has been part and parcel of their life since they were married 16 years ago.

"But what's been happening in Israel in the past two years is altogether different," she says. "We used to have meat dinners five to seven days a week. Now we eat meat only twice a week. So I try to substitute by serving pancakes as a main dish, or a cheese, egg or cereal dish. But when you get used to eating a certain diet for years it's hard to change, and believe me, it's not pleasant to hear your children say 'Mom, we're still hungry' after they've finished dinner."

Mrs. Lowenthal opened her pantry door.

"There are thousands of people in this country much worse off than we are but I still want to make a point. When we first came to Israel this closet was always well stocked because we were still exempt from income tax. But now I am sorry — and even a little ashamed — to say we have embarked on a self-imposed snack rationing programme in this house. Yes, believe it or not, it is now one cookie and not a handful, as it used to be. The prices are just too high."

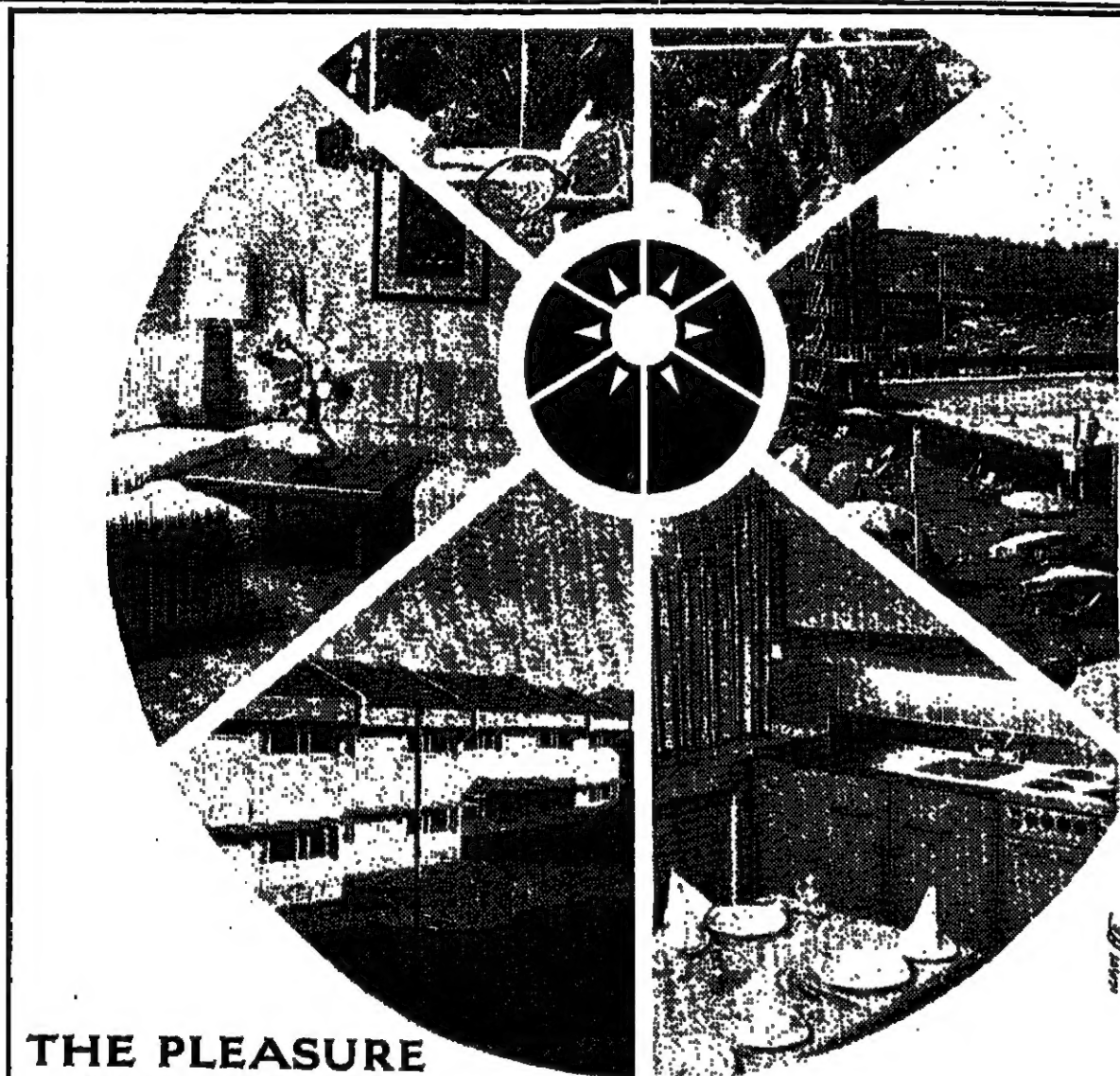
YEHOSHUA Zadok wonders if he made the right move. A house painter since he graduated from secondary school, Yehoshua recently joined up with his best friend to open a small self-service food market on the edge of a low-income neighbourhood in Jerusalem.

"Most of our customers complain to us about the high prices, as if we're responsible for them," he said. "This morning, all our sugar

was sold by nine o'clock and we keep asking for the 'old price' every other item."

How did he think people were managing? "Well," replied Yehoshua, "I really believe they are just as less — yes, that's right, they're learning to eat smaller quantities. I know, because I remember when they bought before and now they buy now. A woman who used to buy a kilo of tomatoes at time now buys a quarter of a kilo — and she doesn't seem to be buying any other article to make for the difference. Yes, I think everybody — including myself — learning to eat less."

An elderly gentleman who was in an aisle nearby and overheard our conversation chimed in. "I'm a pensioner and have a family to support. Yet I feel a pinch just as much as the middle and fathers. But what can you do? This is the Government we live under and it's our own fault, in the sense it was we, the people, who voted them into power."



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Tadiran goes civilian

By MACABEE DEAN

TADRAN, Israel Electronic Industries Ltd., has been finally switching its emphasis from military to civilian goods. The firm, which produces about 50 per cent of its output for the military, needs a few years to make the change, but the figure has now dropped to 30 per cent, although the firm's output continues to increase.

The company's estimated turnover for 1973, according to Mr. Caspi, the managing director, is IL320m., of which 113m. will be exported. This is an impressive figure, considering that in 1961, when the company was formed by the merger of two small companies (Ran, a radio factory producing quartz watches, and Tadir, a Koor factory producing quartz watches for radio communications), the total turnover was IL1m.

In the past few years, Tadiran has grown at a steady rate of 25 per cent a year, and the turnover in 1972 was IL285m., with a profit of IL55.7m. The company earned IL15.5m. in 1972, and dividends amounted to IL2m.

The Defence Ministry has sold 50 per cent of the firm to an international U.S. company, General Telephone Electronics (GTE), which has equal voting rights with the state. As for the preferred shares,

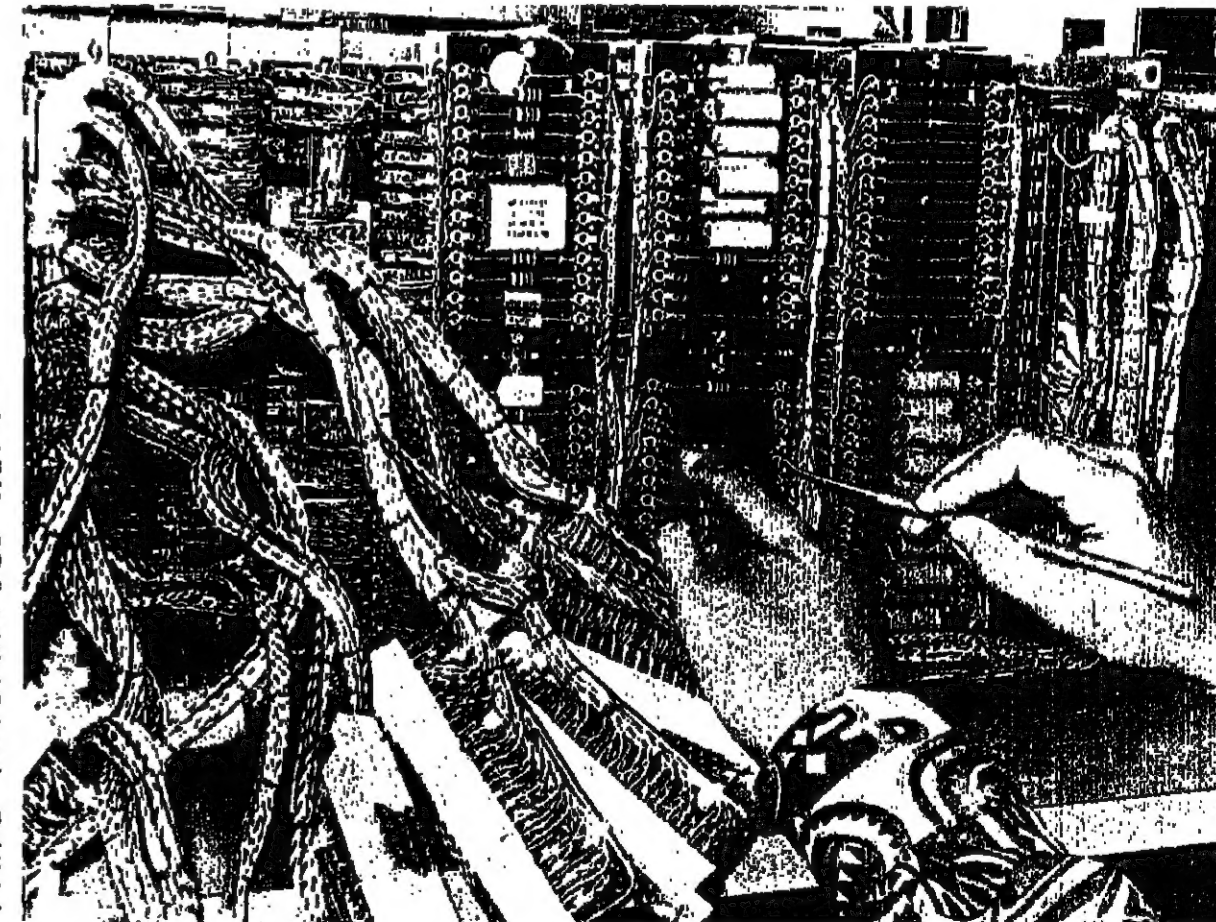
which are non-voting but pay dividends, GTE holds 80 per cent, Koor, 30 per cent, the employees about 7 per cent. The remaining 3 per cent are in various hands.

Tadiran now has five separate centres. At the new IL20m., 15,000 sq. km. plant in Holon, they are concentrating on electronic items, especially for military use, both locally and abroad. These account for 46 per cent of the firm's total turnover. In Petah Tikva, the emphasis is on telecommunications, an expanding branch which already accounts for 24 per cent of the turnover.

The remaining 30 per cent is divided between the batteries and other power sources produced at Ekron and the light bulbs manufactured in Herzliya and Jerusalem.

Mr. Caspi makes the point that all the plants are based on "worker interest and participation." Not only are environmental conditions — lighting, heating, air conditioning — the best that can be provided, but production projects are so arranged that every worker is able to follow the production of an item, as far as possible, from its earliest to its final stages.

Thus the workers do not feel that they are "obscure screws in a gigantic machine," but part of the machine itself. And they see



One of the assembly sections of Tadiran's semiconductor plant.

Checking circuitry on a switchboard. Military communications equipment was the basis of Tadiran's international reputation.

their future in the growth and development of the plant.

Even though Tadiran is moving out of the military field, it is here that it has gained its reputation, providing electronic communications equipment from squad up to division level. Other countries, of course, are producing similar equipment; but circumstances have given Israel the advantage of being able to test its products in the field and to introduce modifications based not on theory, but on actual battle experience.

"The feedback from combat experience has proved of the utmost value in designing equipment," says Mr. Caspi, noting that Tadiran — which means Israel — probably leads in some items. As an example, he cites the "radio manpack" which a man carries on his shoulders and which enables

him to contact — and direct — aircraft flying overhead.

In some fields, he says, Israel equals or even exceeds the output of the U.S. As a result, Tadiran has signed contracts to set up jointly-owned plants in no less than five foreign countries. It will supply not only the know-how, but the tools needed to make the tools which actually make the equipment.

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Hebrew University of Jerusalem Board of Governors Convenes Next Week for 35th Annual Meeting

Convening in Israel's 25th anniversary year, the members of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem will hold their 35th annual meeting in the capital next week, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sam Rothberg. Present for the week-long deliberations, which include a heavy schedule of committee meetings and plenary sessions, will be some 90 Governors from abroad, including large delegations from the U.S.A., Canada, and England, and others from South Africa, Brazil, the Argentine, Belgium, Australia, Mexico, Venezuela, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Italy and Uruguay. They will be joined by a substantial number of Governors resident in Israel and a number of guest participants.

The opening session, which will take place on Tuesday evening April 3, 1973, will be attended by President Shazar, members of the Supreme Court, the Knesset and the Diplomatic Corps, and will be addressed by Deputy Premier and Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Yigal Alon. It will also include reports by Mr. Rothberg, the President, Mr. Avraham Harman, and the Rector, Prof. Michael Rabin. During the week, Board members will hear addresses by Premier Golda Meir, and Ministers Pinhas Sapir and Abba Eban.

While the main pre-occupation of the Governors will be the University's financial problems, which are expected to be particularly serious this year, the Board will also devote considerable time to discussion of academic and student affairs and other subjects. The number of ceremonies, honouring the University's Friends and donors, due to be held from March 26 to April 11, bears eloquent testimony to the generosity of the aid the University receives from its worldwide family of Friends, which has supported it so loyally in the past and which continues today in the recognition that the Hebrew University of Jerusalem remains pre-eminently the University of the entire Jewish people.

Golda Meir to Receive Kaplun Prize

Premier Golda Meir will be one of the five recipients of the Morris J. Kaplun Prizes at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem at a ceremony marking the annual award distribution to be held this year on April 8.

The Kaplun Prizes, each worth \$5,000, and made available by a generous donation from the Morris and Betty Kaplun Foundation, are for scholars who have made exceptional contributions to advancing knowledge in the fields of science, the humanities and the social sciences, and for those who have worked to promote peace, the welfare of Israel, or the welfare of the Jewish people in the Diaspora.

Mrs. Meir was cited for her contributions to the advancement of peace and the welfare of the State of Israel and the Jewish people; Prof. Aharon Barak, the Dr. Augustus Levi Associate Professor of Commercial Law at the University's Law Faculty, for his work in the field of legal studies; Prof. Zvi Lipkin, of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, for his contribution to research and the advancement of knowledge in physics; Prof. Albert Neuburger, of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, University of London, England (a Deputy Chairman of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors), for his services to the advancement of chemical pathology; and Prof. Harry A. Wolfson, of Harvard University, U.S., for his work in Jewish scholarship.

The late Morris Kaplun was a veteran supporter of the Hebrew University, donating among other gifts, the Dr. Saul Kaplun Building for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics in memory of his son, an outstanding young scientist, who died in 1964. Mr. Kaplun also endowed the annual Saul Kaplun Memorial Lectures in his son's name.

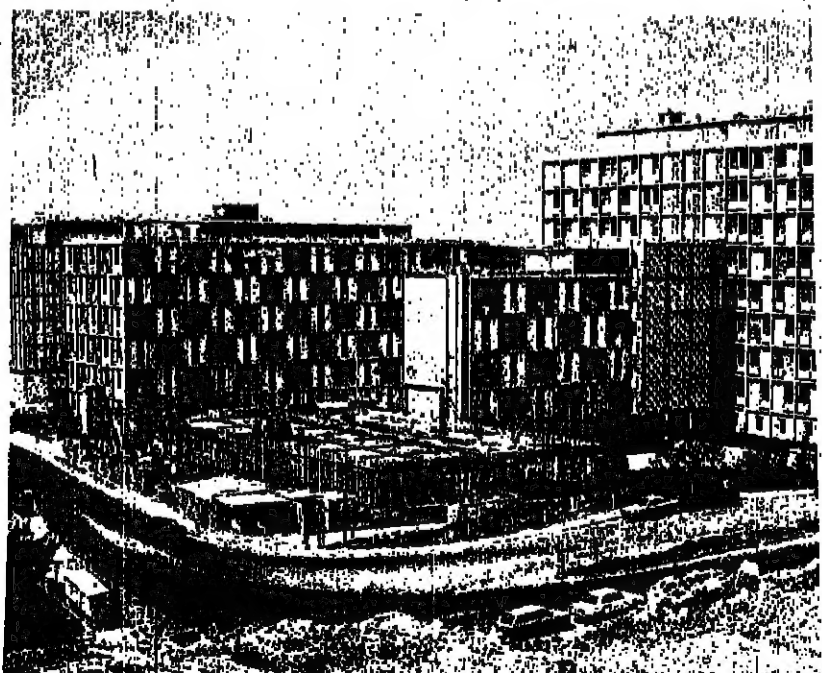


Prime Minister Golda Meir

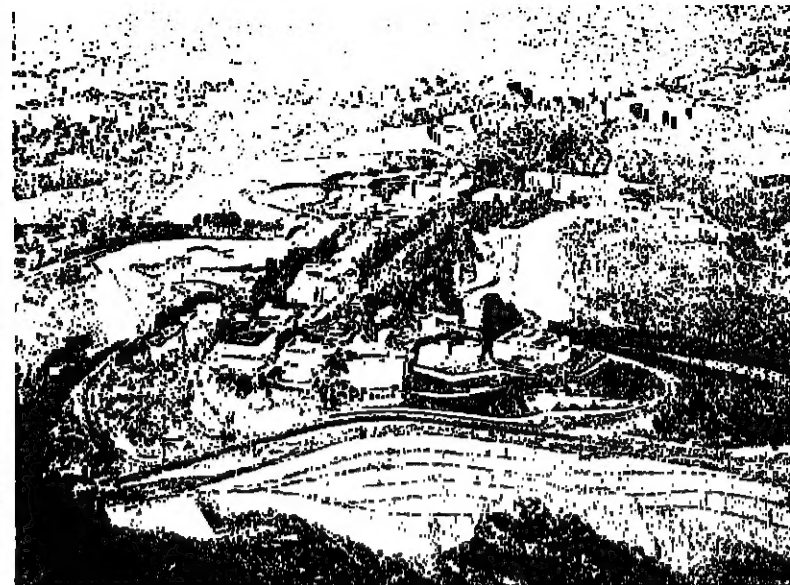
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Berman National Medical Library Building

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Berman of Allentown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., will participate on April 3 in the laying of the cornerstone of the new



Elin Karem Medical Campus



Mount Scopus Campus

Else Lohnstein, of Rio, Honorary Fellow

Meeting in Jerusalem on February 12, 1973, the Permanent Committee of the University's Executive Council resolved to confer an Honorary Fellowship of the Hebrew University on Mrs. Else Lohnstein. The ceremony marking the award, among the most prestigious the University can confer, will be held on April 4, in the presence of members of the Board and Friends.

Mrs. Else Lohnstein and her late husband, Dr. August Lohnstein, originated from Germany and, in consequence of the Holocaust, rebuilt their lives in Rio de Janeiro. Both played a meaningful role in the Jewish life of Rio, helping to strengthen community institutions and dedicating themselves to the welfare of the State of Israel. Since her husband's demise, Mrs. Lohnstein has maintained this tradition, in recent years also interesting herself in the work of the Brazilian Friends of the Hebrew University.

Leon J. and Alyce K. Ell Chair in Environmental Studies

On April 4, the University will establish the Leon J. and Alyce K. Ell Chair in Environmental Studies, thereby maintaining and furthering an unbroken tradition of pioneering new fields of research and teaching designed to improve the quality of life in the State of Israel and advance human welfare.

The University has already contributed considerable expertise in helping solve some of the many

problems in these areas, but much still remains to be done: in developing urban and rural planning, in the correct exploitation of natural resources, the proper siting of new industries, the creation of new, pollution-free sources of energy, and others. The endowment of this Chair, so generously made available by Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ell, will permit the expansion of teaching and research in those studies which are so important in ensuring the heritage that we leave to future generations.

The incumbent of the new Chair will be Prof. David Amiran, Professor of Geography, who has already made a number of distinguished contributions to those studies on which the new Chair concentrates.

Mr. and Mrs. Ell, who come from Miami, have a long record of communal service and concern for community welfare both in this country and the U.S. An attorney by profession, Mr. Ell has also authored a book, "Events That Shaped History," and contributed to the local U.S. press. For the past few years he has been active in the work of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.



Rehovot Campus

Memorial Meeting for Alberto Casali

Members of the Board of Governors, together with the University's faculty and Friends will meet on April 4, for a memorial meeting at which President Avraham Harman and Prof. Gabriel Stein will pay tribute to the late Alberto Casali, of Italy, founder of the Casali Institute of Applied Chemistry at the University's School of Applied Science and Technology.

A prominent Italian industrial and public figure, Mr. Casali held deep belief in the importance of applied scientific research. With his guidance, he and his wife, Kathleen, who is a member of the Board of Governors, some years ago set up a Fellowship Foundation awarding postgraduate research scholarships for Israeli students specialising in applied chemistry at the institutions of higher learning.

The Casali Institute of Applied Chemistry began operating at the start of the 1970-71 academic year under the direction of the late Zvi Jolles, who was succeeded by Prof. Gabriel Stein. Speaking at the dedication of the Institute in 1971, Prof. Stein surveyed the recent development of many new Israeli industries based on applied science, welcomed the establishment of the Institute and its projected programme as an important contribution to national growth. He stated that the University already has a very creditable record of work in the field of applied chemistry and the new Institute would further the service in the cause of its country, will be the University's gift of honour at a ceremony on April 11, dedicating the Philip and Florence Dworsky Dormitory to the Givat Ram campus.

Casa Argentina on Mount Scopus

Marking yet another milestone in the Hebrew University's relationship with Mount Scopus, its first bi-ethnic campus, from which the exodus war severed it from 1948 to 1967, will be the dedication of Casa Argentina, due to take place on Sunday, April 8.

The dormitory, one of several residences already constructed on the site as the initial basis for a residential complex for students and the larger community of Givat Ram, was named in honour of Argentina as a tribute to that country and its Jewish community, as a symbol of the growing friendship between the Argentine people and the citizens of Israel.

Casa Argentina is expected to come a centre fostering academic exchange programmes between the countries and serving as a home for Argentinian students studying in Jerusalem at this University. In recent years, there has been steady growth in the number of student enrolments from Argentina, along with an increasing number of exchange programmes in science and research areas. Many Argentinian students subsequently assume leadership roles in Jewish communal projects and in the cultural life of the State of Israel, will represent his country at the ceremony.



Myrtle Franklin Wing at School of Nutritional and Domestic Sciences

Established with the generous aid of the Women's Group of the British Friends of the University

Members of the Women's Group of the British Friends of the University, led by their Chairman, Mrs. Myrtle Franklin, visited the Rehovot campus of the Faculty of Agriculture on Thursday, March 29, to dedicate the Myrtle Franklin Wing of the School of Nutritional and Domestic Sciences.

Set up only 3 years ago, the wing, which broke completely new ground in this field had previously had more than proved itself. Its graduates, though still few in number (only one class has so far completed the three year Bachelor's degree course) are now at the forefront of the hotel trade, food and confectionery homes, and the growing network of vocational and junior high schools, and as dieticians in hospitals.

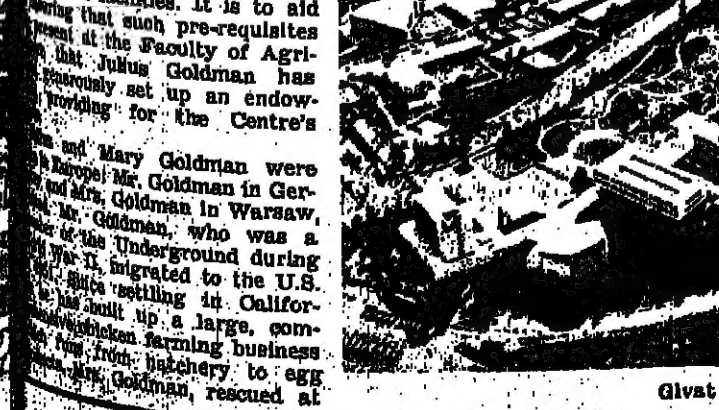
The Women's Group, one of the most active in the British Friends organization, has branches in London, Birmingham and Cardiff. It has already funded Golda Cohen House and Susan Karmanski House, student hostels in Kiryat Hayovel and Mount Scopus, respectively, the former named in memory of Mrs. Franklin's co-chairman, the late wife of Mr. John Cohen, a member of the Board of Governors.

Mrs. Myrtle Franklin is a member of the Sebag-Montefiore family and a well-known social worker. She is a member of the Education Committee of the Greater London Council and Governor of several London schools.

Dedication of Dworsky Dormitory

Friends of the Hebrew University established after the reunification of the University with its Mount Scopus home in 1967, she has recruited many active supporters for the University who have been encouraged and excited by her own vision of its role in serving the State of Israel and mankind through teaching and research programmes in all fields of academic and scientific endeavour.

The Builders of Scopus have lent invaluable support to the University in several crucial areas, providing scholarship aid to talented young people unable to afford the costs of higher education and special assistance to disadvantaged students preparing to enter the University, and sponsoring exchange programmes for American students wishing to study at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Mrs. Dworsky's work has won her a place of honour among the ranks of those committed to support of the University's far-reaching goals and efforts at distinction.



Givat Ram Campus

Segals Building for Institute of Jewish Studies

The Institute of Jewish Studies, one of the first to be established at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, will soon move into a new home on the Mount Scopus campus. The cornerstone for a building to be named in honour of Henrietta and Idel Meier Segals, of Canada, will be laid on April 1, 1973, in the presence of members of the Segals family and Board members.

The Institute of Jewish Studies opened on Mount Scopus on December 22, 1924, three months before the University was formally dedicated. It has since built a reputation as the world's leading centre for scientific Jewish studies, attracting internationally renowned scholars, training successive generations of teachers and researchers who today staff this and other universities in Israel and abroad, and contributing immeasurably to the renaissance of Jewish culture in Israel as it was foreseen by such University founding fathers as Ahad Ha'am and Chaim Weizmann.

Meier and Henrietta Segals have long been identified with the cause of Jewish learning on an academic level. Elected an Honorary Fellow of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1969, Mr. Segals is active in the University's Canadian Friends Association and a dedicated supporter of all causes furthering higher education in Israel.

Joseph Taylor Science Building

On April 10 a science building made possible through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Taylor of London, formerly of Hull, will be dedicated, affording much needed classroom and laboratory space to the expanding science complex on the Givat Ram campus of the University.

This campus, destined to become the science centre of the University for advanced level training and research, serving Israel's technological advancement as well as pure science, has, through Mr. Taylor's gift, taken yet another important step forward towards attaining its ultimate goal.

Joseph Taylor, a generous supporter of the University for many years, has previously donated the Deborah Taylor Memorial Building housing the electronic computer, thus aiding the University in its advance into the computer era, another crucial step in the progress of science at this institution.

Kolatacz Research Foundation for Leukaemia and Cancer

On Sunday, April 1, at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, the dedication will take place of a Research Foundation for Leukaemia and Cancer, in memory of Eliezer and Chava Kolatacz of Montreal, Canada, who lost their lives in the Swissair disaster on February 21, 1970, when the plane in which they were travelling exploded in mid-air as a result of Arab terrorist sabotage.

A few months prior to their tragic deaths, leukaemia took from them their only son, David. As a memorial to him, they willed all their worldly possessions for the establishment of a foundation aiding research into this dread disease and other aspects of cancer. Furthering the vital investigations of the Department of Experimental Medicine and Cancer Research, headed by Prof. Jack Gross, which have gained an international reputation for their wide-ranging scope and the scientific calibre of those who lead them, the Foundation will allow the top level researchers of this Hebrew University Department to join more fully in the world-wide effort being made by medical scientists to fight what has become one of mankind's most feared scourges. Present at the ceremony will be members of the Kolatacz family.

Allan Bronfman Family Reception Centre on Mount Scopus

Distinguished guests and the tens of thousands of tourists who visit the University each year will, in future, leave for tours of the Mount Scopus campus from the Allan Bronfman Family Reception Centre, which is now beginning to rise there within the framework of the campus redevelopment programme. The cornerstone for the building, established by Messrs. Edward and Peter Bronfman, in honour of their father's 75th birthday, will be laid on Sunday, April 1, with the participation of members of the Bronfman family, led by Allan Bronfman, a Deputy Chairman of the University's Board of Governors, and the founder and long-time President of its Canadian Friends Association.

Allan Bronfman is a veteran leader of the Canadian Jewish community, and an elder statesman of the University who has, for decades, given to both his vigorous support and wise counsel. His attachment to the University dates back to pre-State days, and its severance from Mount Scopus was mourned by him along with all members of the University family, though he addressed himself with energy and deep commitment to the building of the Givat Ram campus which rose in its stead in the 1960s. It is particularly appropriate that this Reception Centre be named in his honour on the campus to the rebuilding of which he has, since 1967, so wholeheartedly dedicated himself, leading the Canadian Friends to undertake the same measure of enthusiastic and generous aid as they gave to the University in the long years of exile prior to Jerusalem's reunification. His sons, Edward and Peter, continue his record of communal service, and Edward today serves as a member of the Board of Governors.



Mr. A. Bronfman

Nico Gunzburg Criminology Laboratory

On Sunday, April 8, Professor Emeritus Nico Gunzburg, of Belgium, will be honoured by the dedication of a Criminology Laboratory presented by his friends and admirers in the Belgian Friends of the University and in the wider Belgian community, to mark the occasion of his 90th birthday. The new facility will play an important role in rounding out the work of the University's Faculty of Law in its premises on the Mount Scopus campus. Prof. Gunzburg, a distinguished professor of law in Belgium throughout his professional life, served his country in missions overseas for many years: in London, during World War I; in Rio de Janeiro, in World War II; and in Washington and New York on subsequent occasions. As a representative of Belgium and UNESCO, he taught on the law faculties of two universities in India, lending his expertise to these

developing institutions. While in London during World War I, he became involved in Zionist causes in association with such important leaders as Chaim Weizmann, Nahum Sokolow, Menahem Mendel Ussishkin, Lord Samuel and Lord Balfour. In 1923, he represented Chaim Weizmann at a ceremony in Belgium marking the opening of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, continuing his support of the University thereafter as one of the founders of the Belgian Friends organization.

Prof. Gunzburg has served the interests of the Jewish people in his own country and abroad throughout his life, as a leader of numerous community groups in Belgium and as co-founder of the World Jewish Congress. It is a fitting tribute to his efforts that the Belgian Friends and the University should join his wide circle of admirers in honouring him on this occasion.

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THE PERFECT MARRIAGE

By Ephraim Kishon

LIKE at every social occasion with intellectual content, our wives had flocked to one corner of the living-room to make up a closed ethnic group, leaving us men to ourselves for the evening. Our conversation drifted from the astonishing height of our son Rami to President Katchalski, from there to the coming elections and other income-tax reliefs, to Gola and "The Last Tango." There it lingered for a while, due both to the nature of the subject and to the fact that our average age is the same as that of Marlon Brando, superstar.

"The middle-aged male can't dance," observed Glick the engineer, "because of his lousy marriage."

A quick referendum among the male gathering resulted in the following statistics: 85 per cent of all marriages are fairly terrible, 11 — intolerable but fine, three — oh well, and one — dunno.

Could it be, we asked ourselves, that we men are to blame for those wretched figures? Opinions were divided. Somebody mentioned that his downstairs neighbour, an interior decorator, had been living a happy married life for the past 32 years. With five women, one at a time.

"That's the easy way," said Joseph K. "Divorce her and take a new one. Me and Clarice have been married for over 20 years in perfect harmony."

We stared at him: a handsome fellow, well dressed, greying at the temples.

It's not as if Clarice were God's own gift or anything. K. went on, "or as if our kids made less of a racket. It's just that we've discovered the real reason why marriages go bust."

"Why?" we all asked, agog. "Why, Joseph?"

"The petty frictions, gentlemen, the daily frictions that turn the life of two people shut up together into a hell, however tight the emotional bond and all that."

"For instance, when I want to go to bed at night, my wife wants to read, and when I get up all chipper in the morning she's sleepy. I like to breakfast with the paper, and she with her talk. I'm a glutton for radishes and she hates noise. I'm fond of walking and small-talking, and she prefers classical music. When I'm expecting an urgent call from New York, she chatters on the phone to Navah about the daily-help turnover. I can't stand mirrors all over the place while she..."

"NEVER mind," we interrupted. "you're talking to experienced husbands. What's the solution, man?"

"Intellectual goodwill. Getting rid of the minor snags of married life in a spirit of kindness and tolerance. Take that time when Clarice wanted to look at 'Tarzan of the Apes,' and I at the cutie on Jordan TV. We nearly came to blows over that, and then all at once we started laughing at ourselves. 'As a matter of fact,' we said, 'why write Hig and Hov only on the towels?' Next day I went and bought her a second TV set, and that was the end of squabbles about which programme to watch."

"That all?"

"That was just the beginning," Joseph K. explained. "Gradually we started applying the dual principle to all other aspects of our life together. I buy two copies of every paper, we have two transistors at home, two cameras, two children. I also bought Clarice a secondhand car to promote her independent mobility, and next we closed in the balcony and turned it into a separate bedroom for myself..."

"Aha!" we shouted in unison, "Aha!"

"Aha nothing," countered K. "On the contrary. We achieved a new peak in our relationship with the addition of another phase which removed the last potential cause..."

"Listen," we objected bitterly, "those things cost money!"

"Is any sacrifice too great for a happy marriage?" asked K. dramatically. "One can surmount the financial problem with a little bit of goodwill. Like when we bought the studio on the third floor, we just took a loan from the bank..."

"What studio?"

"Mine. The closed balcony helped a lot, I admit, but there still remained some points of friction, like use of the bathroom, say, or joint wardrobes, or talking to each other. Then Clarice heard about a small studio being vacated upstairs, and after a week I moved in with all my personal belongings. It boosted our relationship tremendously. In the morning we didn't have to watch one another's bored faces over the kitchen table, radishes were free, mail separate..."

"How?"

Maiden name

"Clarice resumed the use of her maiden name. That was really one of the happiest periods of our married life. Yet there's always room for improvement. There still remained the possibility that coming down from the studio I might meet her face to face on the stairs at a moment when neither of us was psychologically prepared for such an encounter. Or the sound of Clarice screaming at the kids might reach my ears. So we decided I'd move to the other end of town..."

"And didn't that interfere with relations between you?"

"You mean...?"

"Quite."

"At hotels. But we also met at the movies sometimes, or in the street, and wave at each other in the most friendly way. And what really counts: there's no more tension between us at all. We've passed that stage."

"In the end, there remained only one source of possible contention: the kids. They might upset the now harmony between us. So when I moved to Jerusalem I took my son with me, and the little girl stayed with Clarice, and let me tell you, my friends, it works famously!"

"And your wife's satisfied as well?"

"She's delighted. The last postcard I got from her in the summer was extremely cordial. We're both proud of having come up with a practical remedy for the pressures of day-to-day living, and all through sheer intellectual will-power."

"Therefore, gentlemen, before you start toying with the idea of divorce, running away from

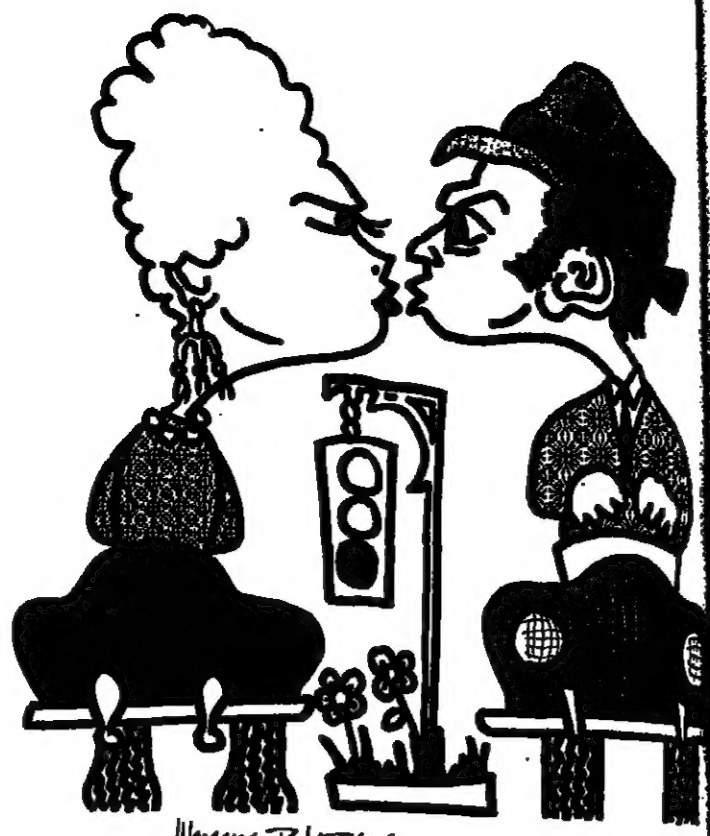
home and other fashionable solutions, you ought to make a joint effort to remove the small obstacles from your common path and find true marital happiness like me."

Joseph K. settled back in his chair and received our envious looks with a complacent air.

"Your case is the exception," Glick observed, slightly frustrated. "I still maintain that marriage is a lousy institution."

Stubbish ass.

Translated by Miriam Arad. By arrangement with 'Ma'ariv'.

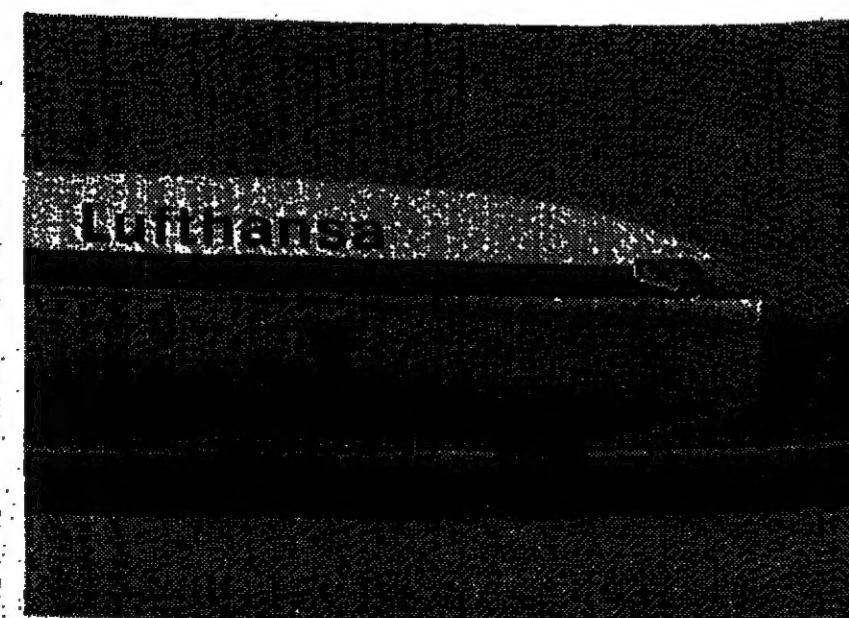


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KOSHER FOR PESAH

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150

Analysing the Holocaust



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(Studies in the Holocaust and Contemporary Jewry) by Shaul Esh. Edited by Yosef Walk. Jerusalem, Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Yad Vashem and Leo Baeck Institute. 427 pp. DEUTSCHES JUDENTUM IN KRIEG UND REVOLUTION 1916-1925 (German Jewry in War and Revolution). Edited by Werner E. Mosse and Arnold Pauker. Tübingen, Leo Baeck Institute. x + 704 pp. DER JÜDISCHE ADWEHR-KAMPF (Jewish Resistance Against Anti-Semitism and National Socialism in the Last Years of the Weimar Republic). Edited by Arnold Pauker. Hamburg, Beitrage zur Zeitgeschichte, Vol. IV, 811 pp.

Reviewed by
Leni Yahil

ON April 1, 1983, the late Shaul Esh (killed in a road accident on Nissan 3, 5728-April 1, 1988) published an article marking the 20th anniversary of the Hitler government's declaration of a boycott of German Jews — "the first time," Esh wrote, "that a governmental boycott was declared on any Jewish community in any country." At that time Esh was already a central figure in the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry as teacher, researcher and organizer. It was very much like him to draw attention to the date marking the beginning of Nazi Germany's way to Auschwitz, not by speaking in generalities but by a cool exposition of the facts.

He presented a rare document, which he had himself found in a German archive, that was a sort of blueprint for a "Jew-Law." Most of its paragraphs were later implemented by the Nazis in one form or other. Most remarkable is the fact that already here the term *Judenrat* (Jewish Council) is used, even though the institution projected in this document is different from the one the Germans later instituted throughout occupied Europe. In summing up, Esh stated that the German intellectuals, who drafted the blueprint early in 1933, saw themselves as idealists. He wrote: "This 'idealism' was based on a reversal of values (Esh's emphasis) which spread further and further, and which deepened and took hold of the German people. Its advocates and proponents have been defeated. Nevertheless, it is not clear if the seed sown a generation ago has withered and died."

This was Shaul Esh at his best. Basing himself firmly on solid research, he always strove to show the general context and background, to get at the underlying motivation and to establish the link between the tragic events of the recent past, the problems of the present and the hope for the future. His death at age 47 five years ago deprived our scholarly community of one of its most promising figures and his students of a great teacher.

The volume under review is a collection of his scattered writings. The bibliographical list spans a period of 20 years and contains about 180 items, which appeared in

Hebrew, English, German, French and Yiddish. The book opens with eulogies to Esh delivered at a memorial assembly. There follow six chapters of an uncompleted book dealing with the transfer of Jewish property from Germany to Bretz Israel during the 1930s. About half the volume is occupied by Esh's articles on anti-Semitism, Nazism, and the Jewish reaction to the persecutions, and some lectures delivered at public gatherings and over the radio. The rest deals with problems of research method and with educational and cultural aspects of contemporary Jewry.

Esh's method was to proceed from the detail to the general aspect. His original training as a Biblical philologist made him a meticulous researcher who took great pains over the style and content of his writings. (Accordingly, I think he would have been displeased over the failure of the editor of this volume to indicate the source of each item and the language from which it was translated into Hebrew. The general bibliographical list is no substitute for this information alongside each item, customary in every scholarly publication of this kind.) These traits prevailed not only in his own writing but also in his activity as an editor and in all his work for Yad Vashem and the Institute for Contemporary Jewry.

Wide range of interests

His interests were not confined to Holocaust-research but ranged wide. He was firmly rooted in Judaism — an observant Jew, active in a rabbinical line, but was also at home in general literature and history, and this is reflected even in his most specific studies. An inkling of his general conception appears in a piece which appeared in Hebrew, English and French, and marks a turning point in Israel's search into the Holocaust. This is "The Dignity of the Destroyed: Towards a Definition of the Holocaust Period." For the first time, he called attention to the struggle for life which Jews of Europe put up against the Germans and their henchmen, in the knowledge that their struggle was doomed to fail. Here he emphasized the concept of *Kiddush HaShem* — Sanctification

of Life — in contradistinction to the traditional concept of *Kiddush Hashem* — Sanctification of the Name of God — with the martyrological emphasis the latter had acquired over the generations. This volume will be of great use to the scholar and student, but can also be read profitably by the layman interested in an objective exposition of this aspect of Jewish history — especially the period of the 1930s.

Missing reviews

It seems to me that the book would have been enhanced by the inclusion of some of Esh's excellent book reviews (written for *The Jerusalem Post* among others). In light of Shaul's personality is gained from a talk about poet Karmel Gershon (whom he came to know shortly before his death, just after she arrived from England with her family to settle in Jerusalem). This talk serves as an introduction to the volume.

Esh did not see the period of the Holocaust as an isolated event but wished it to be understood against the background of Jewish life and Jewish problems in earlier times. This approach is being adopted everywhere among historians. Thus, there is a growing number of studies of the Weimar period in Germany generally, and particularly of German-Jewish relations during this period that preceded Hitler's accession.

One of these is the volume edited by Werner E. Mosse and Arnold Pauker, dealing with the 1916-1925 period. The writings of eight Jewish and non-Jewish scholars, living in England, Germany, the U.S. and Israel are included.

The main issues dealt with, sometimes in more than one essay, are: The Jews' part in shaping the general political situation and its repercussions on them; the Jews' involvement in the press and the repercussions on the political situation; the changes in the social and economic situation of the Jewish population, which actually was in decline after World War I — contrary to the way it was depicted by anti-Semitic propaganda; the great impact, on the other hand, that Jews had on Germany's cultural life during "The Golden Twenties" (the years 1924-1929); the changes in Jewish self-understanding and outlook and the dispute mainly between Zionists and non-Zionists (not all of them assimilationists); and the emergence of the new, Nazi-type anti-Semitism.

In his summing-up essay, Robert Weitzel says that "the book's intention is to show how interwoven the facts are and how manifold their aspects." But this alone does not provide us with the analysis we need in order to understand why there was eventually an April 1, 1933, and which elements were decisive in the Jews' reaction.

More critical than the Mosse-Pauker volume but also more apologetic is the volume on Jewish resistance to anti-Semitism in the last years of Weimar, edited by Pauker,

Director of the Leo Baeck Institute's branch in London. He sheds new light on this subject by systematically unfolding the defense machinery and activity of the Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith from its establishment in 1893 until the Nazi rise to power 40 years later.

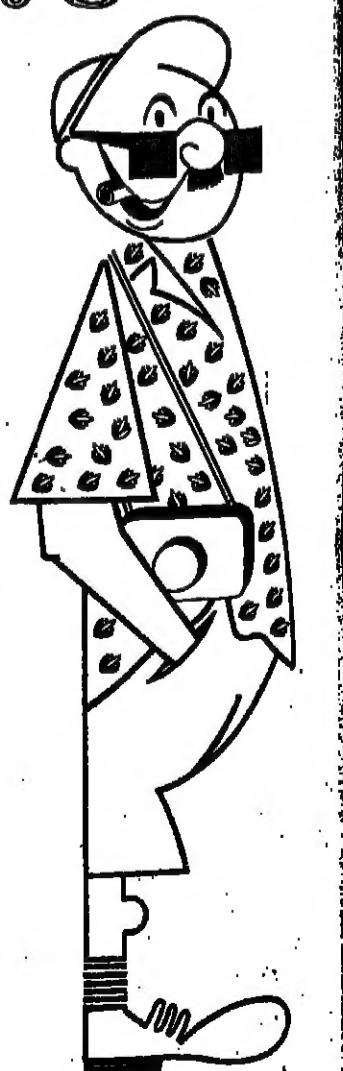
The Central Association has come in for much criticism because of its premise — an article of faith — that German-Jewish "symbiosis" was possible, and because of the ways in which its leaders tried to secure this symbiosis. Pauker restores their dignity — much in the way that Shaul Esh sought to do — by depicting their relentless struggle for a free and honorable Jewish life in Germany and their put up a struggle for life to courageous — though necessarily futile — efforts to help stem the Nazi tide in the last years of the Weimar Republic.

It is to Pauker's credit that he long years of suffering has no illusions about their fundamen-

mental errors, in both conceptual method. He stresses, however, that all other Germans — Gentiles and Jews alike — committed the same errors and he allows that day there can be no doubt that Zionist analysis was more profound. These books and the many mentioned by their authors in footnotes and bibliographies, as well as the rich archival material — much of it still untapped — at the disposal, demand extensive reading, and because of the facts, they have also to arrive at a clear assessment of these facts to give us an understanding of what happened. One such guide is the book by depicting their relentless struggle for a free and honorable Jewish life in Germany and their put up a struggle for life to courageous — though necessarily futile — efforts to help stem the Nazi tide in the last years of the Weimar Republic.

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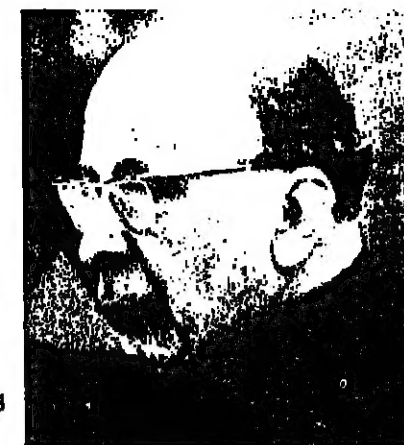
Israel's pride is in her guide

Inside look at Communist leadership



Wladyslaw Gomulka: Isolation in later years

A fascinating look into the Communist corridors of power is provided in, "Eyewitness: The Autobiography of Gomulka's Interpreter" by Erwin Weit (London, Andre Deutsch, £2.95). The recent English publication of the book is reviewed here by FWF correspondent Peter Moravets.



Walter Ulbricht: Emerges as villain

LONDON. — Communist leaders are remote. Few people, excepting those in the magic circle of power, know how these men really think and feel. For part, our knowledge of their politics, and of the men who come from the reading of their communications and similar written in the obscure Communist jargon.

There is one category of people who do, by chance, working within the magic circle, the technical interpreters, the men who enable one Communist to talk to another. Few interpreters have had the task of revealing their inside to a Western readership, who has done so in Erwin Weit's German-language book to Wladyslaw Gomulka.

"Eyewitness," as published in English, appeared in German. It was written in German, the former East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, denounced the Poles for having permitted Weit to leave. Ulbricht's indignation is understandable — he comes out of Weit's book very badly, as being wholly self-seeking and unscrupulous in the pursuit of power. By contrast, Gomulka emerges as a somewhat more sympathetic figure, despite his unfavourable political image as the man who everyone had hoped would lead Poland to some form of stable and liberal government, but in fact presided over a stagnant and rigid regime that was only toppled when the Polish workers rioted in Gdansk and Szczecin at the end of 1970.

In his latter years, Gomulka was isolated — partly through his own choices — and was remote from the realities of power, with the result that the Polish Communist Party became the scene of squalid infighting and jockeying for power. All this comes out of Weit's book with great clarity.

The most important section in the book, though, is the one dealing with the Warsaw meeting of the Soviet Union and its close allies in July, 1968, to discuss how they should respond to the ideological and political challenge posed by the Czechoslovak reform movement under Alexander Dubcek. Weit, who sat in the interpreter's booth throughout the two-day meeting, confirms earlier guesses that Ulbricht was most hostile to the Czechoslovaks, and that the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, was the one who pressed for a political — as distinct from a military — solution. The Soviet leadership was undecided as to what course to follow, no doubt the result of internal disagreements within the Kremlin. Interestingly, it was the Bulgarians who first actually suggested the use of military force against Czechoslovakia.

Weit was also present when upper Communist functionaries relaxed, strictly in private, of course. He gives details of their drinking bouts, their parties and their apparent obsession with hunting. It seems that virtually every Communist leader finds hunting a favourite pastime — a curious harking back to the equally favourite pastime of the pre-Communist aristocrats. Weit is clearly something of an idealist and he must have been shocked at the corruption of so many of the Communist officials with whom he had dealings. The self-seeking and the pursuit of luxury indulged in by so many Communist officials are deeply repugnant to him.

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The emotion-filled stories of Lamed Shapiro

THE JEWISH GOVERNMENT AND OTHER STORIES by Lamed Shapiro. Edited, translated and with an introduction by Curt Leviant. N.Y., Twayne. 186 pp.

Reviewed by Sybil Kaufman

youngster Yiddish writers."

Shapiro studied and modeled himself after Chekhov and Flaubert, masters of stark realism, rebelling against the earlier periods of romanticism. How and Greenburg wrote: "From Chekhov he learned the possibility of employing tone as the unifying principle of a story. From Flaubert he learned the virtues of objectivity and economy."

The reader can judge for himself if these influences are so distinctive. He that as it may, Shapiro does belong in a category by himself. He reads smoothly and with modern style. Perhaps more than most of the other Yiddish writers, he felt free to write about emotional conflicts, about deep feelings and even about sex.

Curt Leviant, the editor and translator of the volume under review, divides Shapiro's works into three categories. First there are the "Tales of Outer Conflict." These are the violent pogrom stories where the Jew is in physical conflict with a hostile society. Among the best known stories in this group are "White Chalk," "The Cross," and "The Kiss." "White Chalk" shows us the pogroms through the eyes of a peasant in the Russian army with an obsession for white chalk (Sabbath bread).

"The Cross" gives us a flashback-styled story of a Russian Jew, riding the rails with the narrator of the story in the U.S., retelling how he acquired the badly healed knife gash on his forehead. Here, as in "White Chalk," there are vividly drawn scenes of rape, pillage and extreme violence.

"The Kiss" is the oft-repeated tale of the young and strong aggressor ordering the weak and broken victim to kiss his feet while the last breath of the victim's life is bent on revenge. In all these stories there is a call to the victims to resist; otherwise they are doomed.

In the "Tales of Inner Conflict," the Jew is shown in psychological conflict either with himself or with traditional Jewish society. "Bating Days" is probably the best known of this group. Its hero is a yeshiva student living on keef (talking his meals with different families). He is supposed to devote his days to study, but the problem of who will provide his meals and devising a "fast" for a day when no donor feeds him seems to dominate the story.

This preoccupation is coupled with his sensual realization of the females who hand out the food. After he touches the daughter of Buni the butcher in the dark anteroom of her home, he knows that "whether my deep fear of the disgrace if I were to be caught, would keep me away from this girl with the womanly face and half-ripe, animated body."

With Tzvi, the daughter of Shlomo, the widow, he senses "the threads of the web spinning about me." He becomes obsessed with the married daughter of the well-to-do Isaac Ta-

particularly exciting for the Jewish short stories in the collection. Shapiro, who was many things that are from the other Yiddish writers — Shalom Aleichem, I.L. Perlmutter, he succeeded in being from many of the traditions of his predecessors in the Yiddish literary world. Shapiro was well known to his introduction to the collection as "one of the most important forces among the young and strong aggressor ordering the weak and broken victim to kiss his feet while the last breath of the victim's life is bent on revenge. In all these stories there is a call to the victims to resist; otherwise they are doomed."

In the "Tales of Inner Conflict," the Jew is shown in psychological conflict either with himself or with traditional Jewish society. "Bating Days" is probably the best known of this group. Its hero is a yeshiva student living on keef (talking his meals with different families). He is supposed to devote his days to study, but the problem of who will provide his meals and devising a "fast" for a day when no donor feeds him seems to dominate the story.

This preoccupation is coupled with his sensual realization of the females who hand out the food. After he touches the daughter of Buni the butcher in the dark anteroom of her home, he knows that "whether my deep fear of the disgrace if I were to be caught, would keep me away from this girl with the womanly face and half-ripe, animated body."

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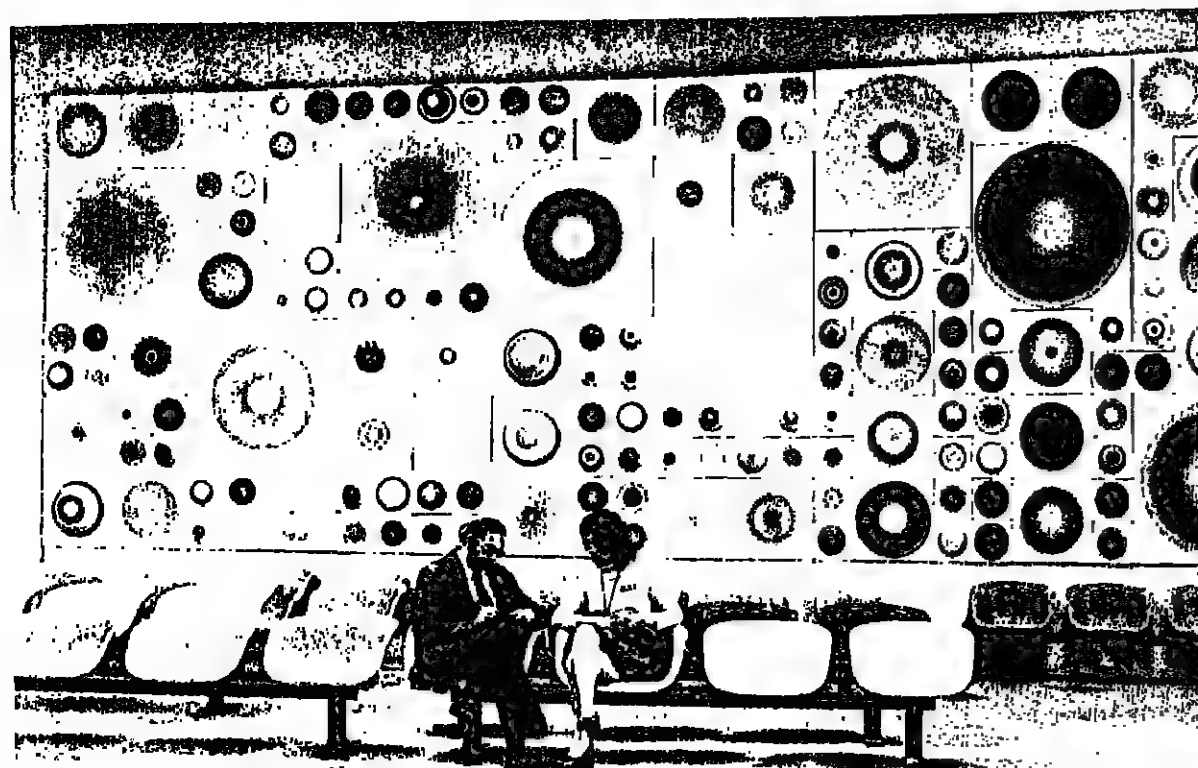
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Part of a decorative enamel wall by Stefan Knapp (Customs Hall, Lod Airport).

Murals and sculpture brighten Lod Airport

Lod Airport, Israel's major international artery, has been the recipient in recent months of works of art that, unlike murals seen in most public terminals, has added a human dimension to the functional architectural plan. The Ministry of Transport has wisely concluded that our public institutions should not only be aesthetically pleasing but also functionally sound. The Ministry of Transport has wisely concluded that our public institutions should not only be aesthetically pleasing but also functionally sound.

By GIL GOLDFINE

To date, six works have been created and placed in position. Upon entering "Departures" one is confronted by a six by three and a half metre fired enamel mural by Vera Ronnen of Jerusalem. An abstraction based on aerodynamic vertebrae, it has vertical and horizontal switches that are accented by controlled angular lines and occasional circular forms. A delicate balance of transparent reds, blues and violets contain the mural within the wall and reduce its obviousness to the passing public. However, sharp natural light, overcoming low intensity internal light, causes annoying glare and high-contrast. Two smaller and attractive panels by Ronnen are located upstairs in the departure lounge.

ILLUMINATED by natural light, one wall of the customs hall has been covered with a gigantic relief by Czech-born Stefan Knapp of London, known for his large, public murals. Also made of baked enamel on metal, the design is a repeated motif of concentric circles in a square, a theme pioneered by Kenneth Noland. The frames, designed in three modular sizes, are arranged in an unorthodox progression across a 20-metre expanse. The circular shape is either flat or convex semi-spherical relief. The concentric rings are gaily coloured in a wide range of pastels and strongly accented pigments. Hardly

materials used." Rather than being a restrictive element, the limitations have, fortunately, worked to the enhancement of the project.

A LARGE metal sculpture by Yigal Tumarkin, entitled "Ingathering of the Exiles," has been erected opposite the main terminal. Emphasis is placed on two, vertically oriented, billowing cloud forms that are funnelled into an open pentagonal base in which are hidden charred, black, iron chains, glass and assorted symbols of family and industry.

Tumarkin has failed to come up with suitable answers for the given theme. His chosen symbolic forms and their relationships are insensitive and even awkward. It is also hard to understand how the sculptor could allow the execution and "finish" of the piece to fall below acceptable standards. Poor welding and incomplete burnishing has caused his fluid curvilinear line to become angular at the joints and a visual annoyance.

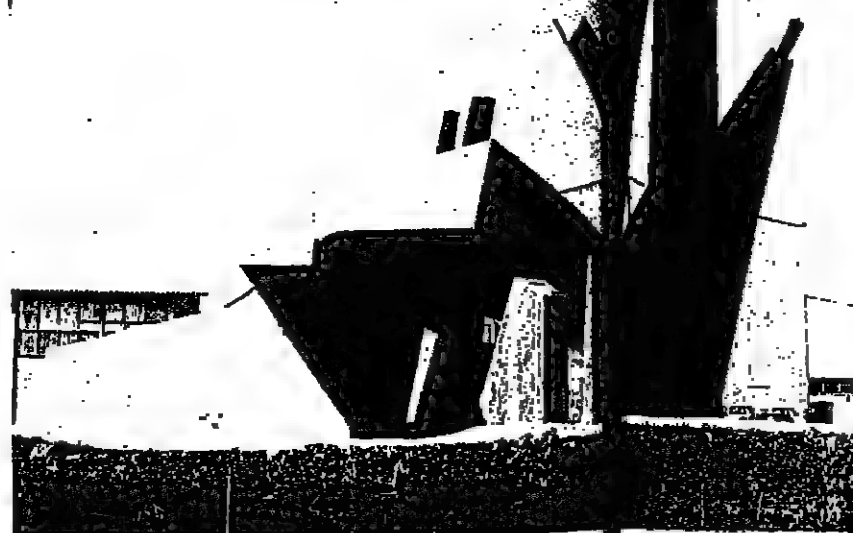
DESIGNED of two opposite themes, a colossal monument by Yehiel Shoni, of Khibutsa, stands in front of the nearby Arkia terminal. High towers of welded black steel, reminiscent of fuselage ribbing, are contrasted with a massive, horizontal base of sprawling concrete slabs. The sculptural thrusts and tensions are controlled and dramatic, even obvious at times, as are the mixture and choice of

materials. The size of the sculpture causes it to overshadow its environs. Instead of planned integration, the total effect is one of confusion and individualism rather than of complementary form and coordination.

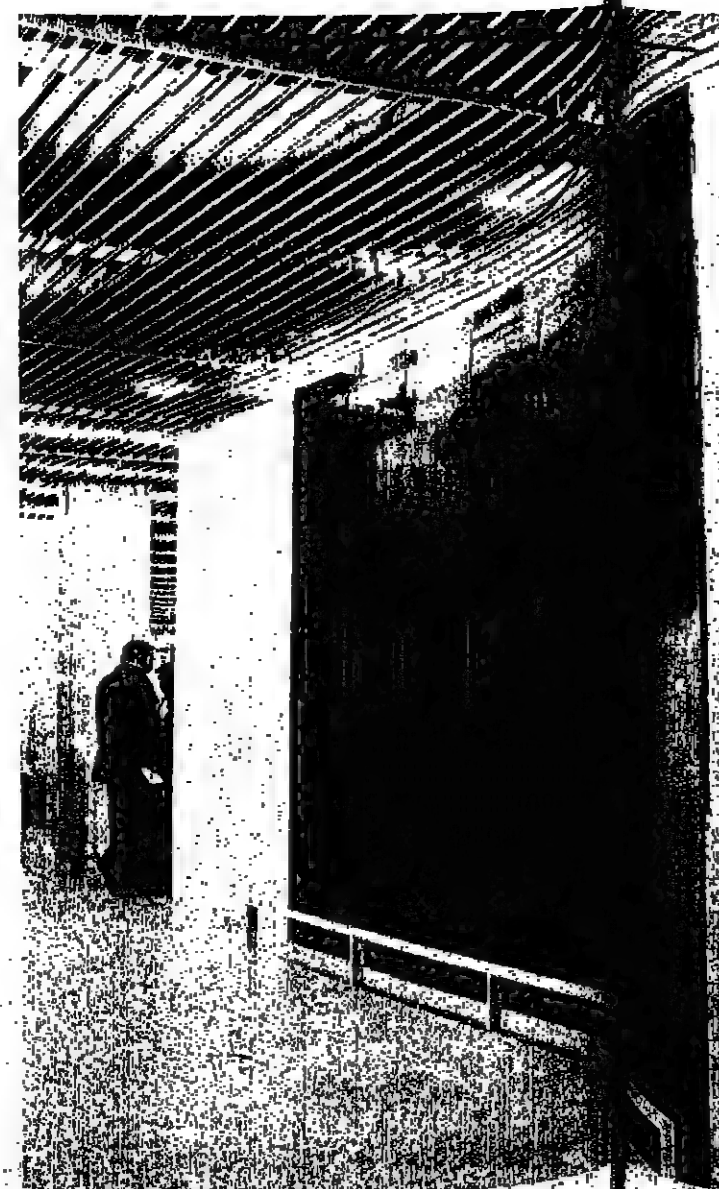
AT the entrance to the observation platform Yehiel Kimche has converted the bare concrete walls surrounding mechanical equipment into a fluid design of abstract lines and shapes cut in shallow relief. The melancholy flow across the stone surface is punctuated by occasional deeply recessed fragments, and sporadic graphic symbols, placing it a little above the merely decorative.

THE idea of integrating serious works of art within the terminal plan should be applauded. Procedures might well be established making budgetary funds available for artistic endeavors in all public institutions. A prerequisite, however, is the establishment by all interested parties of a think-tank to insure: 1) maximum coordination of the architectural and plastic commitments. 2) a decision as to what degree the work should be of a local, historical or philosophical character. Unfortunately, we have witnessed too many "afterthoughts" in various parts of the country. An ideology of expressionism based on internationalism and trend is not necessarily the descriptive answer of "today" or, for that matter, the more recent past; and once a work has been completed and placed in position, it becomes, as history has taught us, a fact of life, something we live with for a long time to come, whether we like it or not.

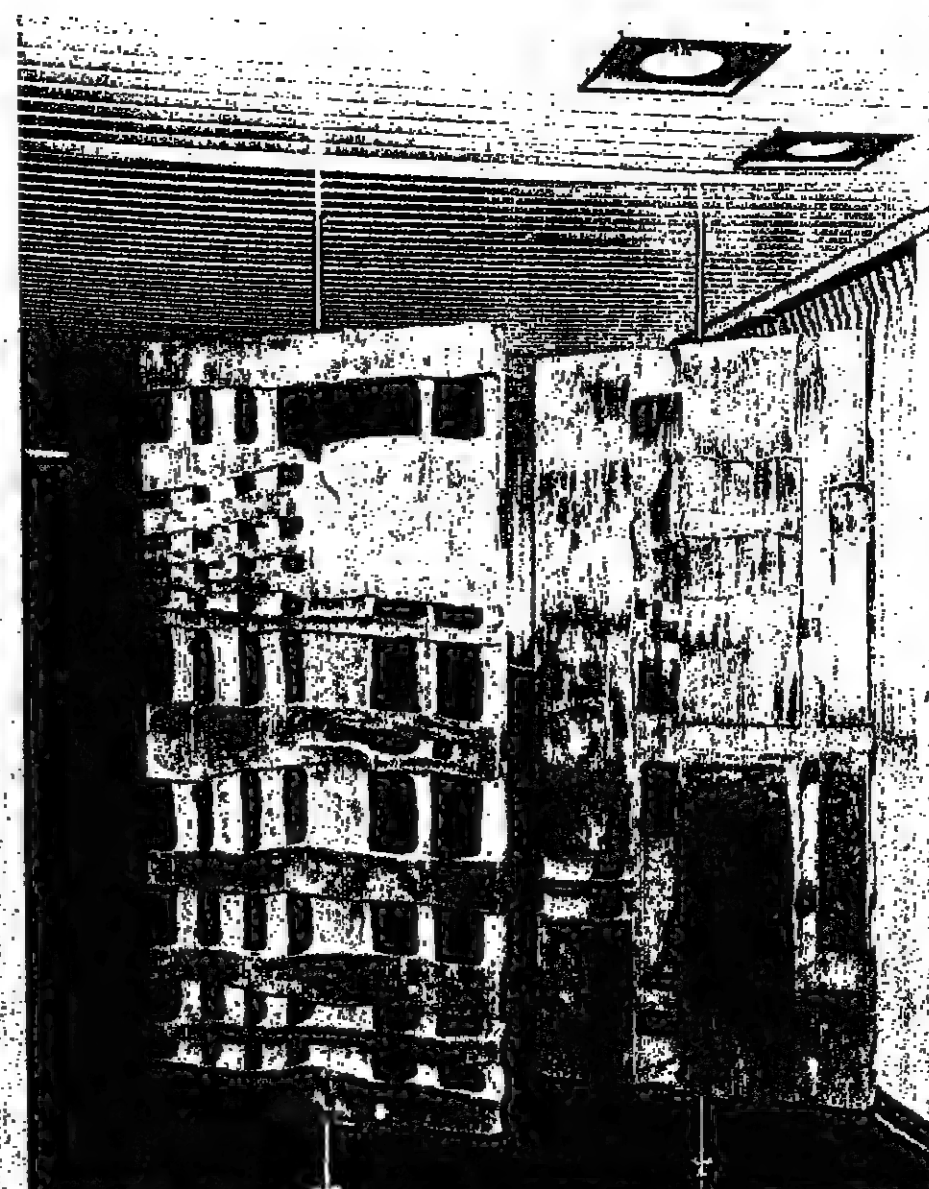
Airpo Art



Above: "Kibutsa Gahuyot" (Ingathering of the Exiles) by Yigal Tumarkin (opposite main terminal). At left: Yehiel Shoni's monument (Arkia Terminal).



Enamel wall by Vera Ronnen (Departure Hall)



Buky Schwartz, Partition, (V.I.P. Lounge).

GALLERY GUIDE

JERUSALEM

Notes by Meir Ronnan

PICASSO GRAPHICS — Stunning second part of recently donated collection features brilliant line-cuts that bridge gap between painting and graphics and 100 etchings from the famous and somewhat autobiographical "347" series, made when the master was nearly 80. Not to be missed (Israel Museum).

TRAVELLERS TO THE HOLY LAND — Charming, fascinating and often informative prints and drawings, covering nearly five hundred years (Israel Museum) till April 24.

HENRI FRIDLAENDER — Typography and lettering by former head of Hadasah Printing School, who also taught in Holland and is holder of the city of Mainz Gutenberg Prize (Israel Museum) till April 14.

IMPRESSIONIST & POST-IMPRESSIONIST — Paintings from the Israel Museum's Farkas Collection (Israel Museum).

ALHAMBRA OF GRANADA — Photographs by Arieli (special exhibition at Israel Museum).

NAVA WHITZ — Former Youth Aliya ward who studied with New Horizons painters and later in Paris but remained attached to figurative painting. This two-decade retrospective shows a curious attachment to the Jewish artists of the School of Paris, curious because this style of painting had been fully worked out long before her. Most of the oils are street scenes or still lifes that might have come directly out of Kramszajn or Milichine, while here and there one comes across the Southern (or American) source of modernism: a uniformly city paint surface, whether the artist is dealing with herring, dust, fog or cloud, while colour is treated fairly locally. The artist also works in gouache and woodcut, which are a little more expressionist in character (ICOF, Rehov Emek Refaim) till April 10.

ARIN KOTLER — Fascinating paintings and sculptures, devoted to contrast of figures, mostly girls, with butterflies. The romantic theme is concealed in somewhat abstract forms. The artist, who has a lot to show but without his skill with line and underpainting, the results are mostly pretty, and often rather clumsily delineated. The sculptures, however, are more carefully handled and more varied in theme and despite the over-literal approach, achieve a certain élan (Safra Gallery, Rehov Shimonai) till April 10.

EXHIBIT ARTISTS — complementary show to last month's exhibition of Jerusalem artists in Zurich. This collection is of very high international standard and contains much fine hard-edge painting. (Artist's House) till April 10.

NAVA INTRATOR-BARAK — Recent work (Israel Museum) opens Sun. 7 p.m. till April 14.

BEZALEL ACADEMY — Selected jewelry, ceramics and graphic works by students (Bezalel Gallery at the Khan) 11-3 p.m., 5 p.m.-10.30 p.m. Sat. 8-10.30 p.m.

MOSHE ROFFMAN — Disappointing show of collage works by Capitalist (Little Gallery, 27 Rehov Shimonai) till April 6.

YONA LOTAN — Lively oils and lithographs, all done several years ago, as well as some recent bronzes. (Nova Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon) till April 4.

GROUP SHOW — from the gallery's collection. Works by Herta and Paul Amir, Aviva Uri, Garbus and others (Gilt Gallery, by appointment. Tel. 58975) till mid-April.

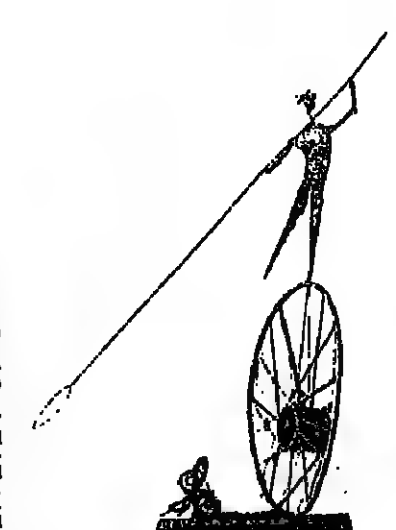
HAIFA

Notes by Ephraim Harris

SUPER-REALIST LITHOGRAPHS FROM "DOCUMENTA 1972" — Mostly American but also an odd British, German and Swiss artist. The name "super-realist" is as aptly as the alternative appellation, the more comprehensive "photo-realist." The first term suggests the European idealistic realism typical of certain contemporary novels and even historiography, an approach only evident in some illustrations, although all the exhibits

issues from pop down to its meticulously detailed execution. Super-realism applies to Bechtle's strange scene "88 Nova," a Saksian's "Unfamiliarly Lighted," and Götting's "On the White" (Jana Frederic Sahy-dor). In none of the three does the viewer feel any emotional reaction on any part or cause it is the painter and it is very doubtful whether we are supposed to sympathize with the weeping bride of Flash's

MINIATURES, F. STERN, A. YONAH, D. GERSHON (Modern Art Gallery). This exhibition is being continued.



Sculpture by Arle Kotler (Safra Gallery, Jerusalem).

"Nacarena." The implications of the remainder are those expected from realist painters, viz. realism as a subject oriented towards the artist's personality, so that there is no need to employ the jargon of their stylistic sub-division into the perceptual, syncretist and photographic. Schone's "Tangerine Sugar," two tangerines, Göttingham's "Orph," a green, yellow and red facade artificially lighted, and Götting's "Camper," a caravan bathed in the sun, reveal in colour, indeed solar warmth, the norming colour, characteristic of the first category also, unless in black and white, and consequently partly vitiates their right to be considered purely factual. Directed realism appears in other forms: the trompe-l'oeil of Ponsen's black and grey "Un-titled," immediately conjuring up the impression of textile material, the monumentality of McGeorge's "U.N. Plaza" (see photo, next page) and the headlong speed rhythmically driving on Blackwell's "Motocycle" and Kie-man's "Flying Scot." In sum, following pop's statement of the case against abstraction, photo-realism guides it on a course towards a valid, relevant, and, although not necessarily universal, realism, since nobody, not even a photographer, can eliminate personality and experience. (Goldman's Gallery).

PICASSO SINGLE COPY LINO CUTS — Hand painted in Chinese ink and gouache, dated between 1955-64 and recapitulating many of his periods. A cubist echo stamps "Journal au Prol" and, belatedly, cubism and realism, gouache & line. "Tolito." The black "Corrida" is the nearest he gets to abstraction. Picasso dwells on the same theme in two 1955 prints, the signed "Fame at Chevre" and the green, pale pink and black "Fame at Chevre" (the artist's name is on the one becomes a woman in the other, the single lower motif of goats separates into three, plus trees added). The artist and his model turns up several times and elsewhere in his rural lyricalism. ("Famille" recalls the serious outlook on life of his Blue Period, now tempered, as with art and model, by preoccupation with old age, and the graphic strength acquired over the years. For comparison, a normal coloured lithograph by Picasso, "Famille Nue Assise," is hung; the solo visible difference between it and the hand painted line in the mechanical smooth colour of the former and the slightly ragged edges of the latter. (Goldman's Gallery).

TOVA BERLINSKI — Her pastels hark back to an early stage of Israeli avant-gardism when colour was paramount, composition and line less so, unless by standing well back or at an angle, difficult. That is why one likes it, evidently in a interior, because its use of line imparts structural stamina. The majority of her figures represent young girls ("Graphics 3" gallery). Till April 13.

STEVE SCHLEIMMER-YANITZKY (Ramat Menashe) — Acrylics, oils, watercolours and gouache. Bright, coloured light-doped paintings, those of lighter weight preferred, realist in style and predilection in the green of her trees, a tropical atmosphere. A tendency to sadness serves her well in the far more polished abstracts, especially where a superimposed series of loops conveys a lively rhythm. In the abstracts the colour is smoother. (Beit Seishida Gallery). Till April 4.

ANDO HIROSHIGE — Splendid exhibition of works by one of the greatest Japanese early 19th century woodblock artists (Museum of Japanese Art). Till April.

MIRIAM SHLEZI — Oils, drawings and watercolours. (Danya Gallery). Opening Sat. 5 p.m.

EIN HAROD

JUDITH HAR-Even — Rather complex oils of which the best are small ones stressing colour and the other items from the Museum collection. (Museum of Jewish Art). Till April 4.

CAESAREA

MINIATURES, F. STERN, A. YONAH, D. GERSHON (Modern Art Gallery). This exhibition is being continued.

April 1975

My daughter, the babysitter

It hardly seems any time at all since I was running round looking for baby-sitters and jealously guarding the names of my reliable regulars lest they should be lured away from me by higher pay or more comfortable conditions. Bribery in the form of help with English homework or the loan of a bicycle were extra perks that I was not above offering on popular nights, as well as the freedom of the telephone, which added quite a percentage to the original fee.

Now the tables are turned, the baby is grown, the sitters sit, and I suppose it must cost me less, though this is not yet apparent. Our fiscal arrangements have to be revised as Hannah, now an esteemed and experienced sitter, is the only one of us who ever has any ready cash, and our accounts have become very complicated as we are never quite sure who is in debt to whom.



Hannah is generally in hock to me for her spending money for anything from two weeks to three months, depending on which of our household equipment or my personal possessions she has rendered unusable. Like the mince she left in the garden to rust when she thought she would chop up some grass for a friend's rabbit. Or the baking tray she left in the oven with toffee on it to solidify overnight! I didn't charge for the gas. Or the once white chiffon scarf, now indelibly stained by chocolate ice-cream. Why she felt the necessity to wear it for that particular feast has never been satisfactorily explained. She has offered to "give and tie" (or vice versa), which she assures me is much more fashionable than dull old white, but I fear that the resultant mess would cost more to clean up than a new scarf.

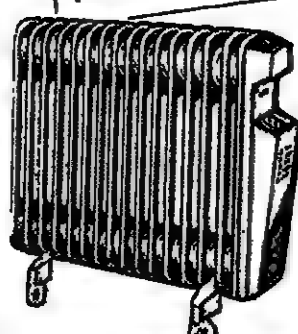
This state of penury, which means no cinemas, comics or chowing gum, is generally alleviated by birthday or other celebrations which she cashes in on, or by my inability to either remember figures or keep books. However, now that she is a wage earner, she has all sorts of grandiose ideas about borrowing against her expectations for a year, and having her room decorated or buying herself a typewriter — which I could hire from her when mine is out of use — and paying for it in instalments. Tactfully, I advise caution. The families might move away. She might change her mind or her taste. She may have unexpected expenses or suddenly yearn for a tennis racket or a course in water skiing.

At least, I reckon, my own outgoings for supervision should have decreased; but in this calculation I have been prematurely optimistic. She agrees that it is absurd that a girl who is pre-

pared to spend five or six hours alone in a strange house, with no one but a nine-month-old baby for company, should not be uneasy on her own in her own home for a couple of hours, especially as the dog, admittedly an abject coward, is at least as much protection as an infant. But, she argues, when she is out she is sustained by the duties and responsibilities.

It would, she acknowledges, be ridiculous to hire someone to stay with her — perhaps one of her clients, I suggest, whose mother could recoup some of her money that way. She proposes, by way of compromise that I pay her a fee and she will regard it as a professional chore. The money will not alleviate her loneliness, but it will be a comfort to think of and as it is in the family, she is prepared to take on the job at a very much reduced rate.

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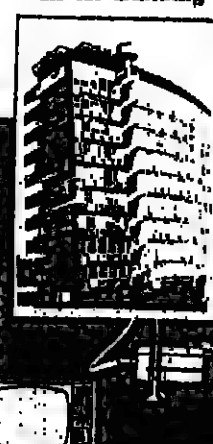
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Brain-damaged children in Jerusalem are taking part in a novel rehabilitation project, described here by MARY STEWART KROSNEY.



A VERY SPECIAL KINDERGARTEN

ROMI was born prematurely in Morocco — the tenth child in his family. When his father decided to immigrate to Israel, his mother was told to leave Romi behind to die. No one in Israel, he was told, would want to take a child who had convulsive seizures and who couldn't sit, or even reach for a toy, at the age of one year.

Today, Romi is five years old. Not only does he reach for toys, but he holds a pencil, draws and paints; he runs and dances, sings and speaks. Most important, this year he attends a regular kindergarten in his Jerusalem neighborhood of Katamon.

Romi is a "graduate" of a special nursery school, the Rehabilitation Centre at Jerusalem's Bikur Holim Hospital. The 23 children attending this year all suffer from some kind of brain dysfunction — many resulting from birth, and many from epilepsy, encephalitis and other diseases or accidents.

One of eight children to leave the nursery school this year for regular kindergarten, Romi had been enrolled there from the age of three. There he learned language and coordination, built with blocks, was taught how to dress himself, clapped his hands, learned how to count to ten, sang songs, played with a best friend, and worked, danced, tried and succeeded.

The Rehabilitation Centre, now in its second year, is helping children between the ages of two and four who have motor or speech dysfunctions — some of them — and a potential for normal intellectual activity, before it is too late to do anything for them.

"The children we treat are not retarded," emphasizes Dr. Naomi Amir, the neurologist who originated the project. "They are physically handicapped, but they are intelligent enough to be rejected by neighborhood kindergartens."

There has always been a need for a comprehensive rehabilitative and educational programme for brain-damaged children.

"The city of Jerusalem offers nursery facilities for retarded children," Dr. Amir explained, "but where could I tell parents to enrol their children after I diagnosed a motor, speech or perceptual disturbance? There were very few therapists who specialized in the treatment of children and all they offered was 20-minute sessions several times a week. What these children needed was a special nursery school — a comprehensive centre with a highly trained staff, where children could be observed and their abilities and disabilities more fully defined — where they could actually learn, not just in the educational sense, but in the social sense as well."

Set up department

Dr. Amir, a mother of three herself, came to Israel from the United States 20 years ago. She completed her medical studies at Hadassah Hospital and came to Bikur Holim, where 12 years ago she set up the Department of Pediatric Neurology, which she still heads.

Her dream of a rehabilitative facility became a reality when 18 children from different backgrounds and neighbourhoods in and around Jerusalem started attending the brand new nursery school in the Bikur Holim pent-house.

And now, every morning at eight o'clock, the children arrive in the light and airy rooms six storeys up. There they are greeted by a cheery staff of nine, many of them new immigrants, each a specialist in her field.

The directress and psychologist is from France and had part of her training in the U.S. She is a great believer in special programmes for parents, and has even begun one for the guidance

of siblings of the handicapped children.

The educational supervisor, from New York, is trained in the teaching of children with speech and communication disorders. Also on the staff are four specially-trained kindergarten teachers and three therapists — for speech, physiotherapy and occupational therapy. A public health nurse makes regular home visits in order to ensure that the rehabilitative needs of the child are carried through in the home.

FROM the beginning of the project, it became obvious that the children attending the kindergarten would fall into two separate groups, each with its own problems.

The first comprises the more severely motor-handicapped children, whose trouble was diagnosed at a very early age; the second group consists of the ambulant children, whose motor or speech problems did not become apparent until they were almost three years old.

Most of the children in this group have suffered from cerebral palsy, and although it is recognized that the most seriously affected will remain significantly handicapped by school age (five), the nursery school staff will have enabled them to achieve their fullest potential during their crucial early years. The gym helps them to attain the maximum in their motor and language skills; but equally important, it encourages their social and intellectual development.

Shaul is a member of the first group. He started attending the nursery school two years ago, when he was three. As a result of cerebral palsy, his hands and legs were severely spastic and he had three words in his vocabulary. In fact, when he came to the school he couldn't turn over or grasp a toy.

The approach for treating spas-

tic children such as Shaul is two-fold. First, there are daily half-hour private sessions with a speech therapist and also with a physiotherapist. Secondly, special chairs, equipment and instruction are used during the actual nursery school activities all morning.

The physiotherapist, Daphne Yatzra, was trained in England to use a method specifically developed for dealing with spastic children. Her prime concern during her private sessions is the prevention of abnormal posture. Usually, not all of the child's muscles are equally spastic and the therapist works to strengthen those which are stronger, and to exercise and lengthen the weaker muscles.

Bodily control

It has been learned that if a spastic child is given something in front of him to grasp when attempting to talk or make a motion, he develops a greater control of all his body. Eventually he is taught to abandon the habit of holding on, and is able to function more normally alone.

This basic system is taught by Daphne in her daily half-hour sessions and carried through to the classroom, where the child is given something to grasp when needed. In the classroom, many of the children sit in a unique chair, specially designed by Dr. Amir and her staff to help them maintain a proper posture. Most spastic children tend to scissor their legs and this chair helps them to eliminate this tendency.

Once Shaul's breathing difficulty was overcome, the speech therapist concentrated on teaching him the technique of listening. Helping him to pay careful attention, and then to practice good auditory discrimination and slowly learning the differences between all kinds of sounds — eventually prompted Shaul into producing basic sounds himself. He progressed to a sequence of sounds and then to actual speech.



Upper left: Opening the fist, and holding a toy, is not so simple at the beginning. Above: Giant ball teaches child how to control his muscles. At left, Shaul lights the Hanukkah candles. (Aron Zuckerman)

Obviously, speech is partly a physical process, since the child must learn not only to breathe and listen, and to take what he has heard and translate it into words, but to pronounce those words through the muscles of the mouth, tongue and the teeth.

Now, Shaul is so articulate verbally that he will be able to share in intellectual give and take with his peers. In addition, he sits up and has gained moderate control of his hands and arms and head. He will never walk, but a special wheel-chair is being designed for him.

Since he is the oldest son in a religious family, last Hanukkah was a spectacular occasion in Shaul's household. For the first time, he was able to light the candles and recite the entire blessing from memory.

EVEN though most of the children in the second group at the Bikur Holim centre walk fairly well and have a potentially normal intelligence, they are prevented from attending regular schools because of severe communication problems, epilepsy, perceptual-motor difficulties, and so on.

If these children are not given concentrated rehabilitative attention early enough, they will indeed function on a retarded level for ever, because of a constantly widening gap between themselves and their normal peers.

Leora, a freckle-faced four-year-old in this second grouping, was referred to Dr. Amir's department a year ago by a psychologist who had been treating her for behaviour problems in the pediatric neurology clinic. Although she could ambulate

(Continued on page 26)



Kindergarten

(Continued from page 25)

freely, she suffered from a severe speech defect called aphasia. Her only verbal utterance was the single word "aba," which she used to express everything. If she wanted something, she pointed and said "aba." If she was angry, she shouted "aba." If she wanted to call attention to herself she repeated "aba" until she got the desired response. Since she could not copy even simple hand gestures, her whole ability to communicate was impaired.

Today, after two years of intensive therapy in a happy play-school situation, Leora maintains a strong communication with both her school and her home world. She has acquired a rich gesture language and over a dozen words spoken spontaneously. Her bright eyes, her swinging pony tail and her expressive little hands play and tense, but more important, they communicate. For her, "aba" now means "daddy" and when she wants to call a friend to play, she has the proper words to do so.

TO provide for the needs of these two separate populations of brain-damaged children, the



nursery school is divided into four separate classes — two for the more severely handicapped, and two for the ambulatory children. Each of the four groups has its own classroom and equipment, its own teacher and a teacher's helper. Children needing special speech or physical therapy leave their classroom for their daily half-hour session. This past autumn, the programme was expanded to a full eight-hour day for half the children — the most severely handicapped.

"We realized from the start that we must run into a deficit initially," says Dr. Amir, "but we didn't realize the extent it would reach until we got the full programme going this past year.

The costs of the rehabilitation programme are covered in a variety of ways. Kupat Holim paid for some of the paramedical therapy of its members, but has stopped doing so since last autumn. Parents who are able to pay IL180 per month as well as transportation. The welfare department pays the tuition for several families. The Mazal-tov Chapter of B'nai B'rith of France has undertaken to help meet some of the expenses, and a concerned group of grandparents in Puerto Rico have taken a personal and active interest, and for the second year are making the project known and collecting funds.

This leaves Bikur Holim Hos-

Members of the kindergarten staff, from left: Hava Block, occupational therapist; Dr. Amir, psychologist; Vivian Glick, physiotherapist; Daphne Yeh, speech therapist; Haimel, teachers Ruth Cohen, Zita Gerdard, and Solange Zippel.

The Bikur Holim project is unique even in the U.S. States. Because children attend nursery schools there such an early age as they have, the need is not so obvious. Giving therapy to young children is done everywhere, but providing them with the experience of early socialization together with expert therapy is what makes the Bikur Holim project unique and successful.

"It's with a great deal of excitement and a feeling of challenge that we look forward to the new children who will be coming to us," said Dr. Amir. The staff feels a surge of optimism, a belief that each face has behind it the potential of functioning in the world. Being given the chance to develop that potential before too late."

Shopping-for-Passover made us generally gripe the day shortly after Purim. The panic proportions on the shelves of frozen meat, sugar, oil, and cigarettes were also raised this week. As prices were to go into the shops were sold, tempting housewife to run straight to the shopping spree.

The night of the other shopping sprees, the price of frozen meat, sugar, oil, and cigarettes were also raised this week. As prices were to go into the shops were sold, tempting housewife to run straight to the shopping spree.

Prices had already risen some months, among them eggs and spirits (the price of which, but not wine, will be still after Tuesday's announcement), and household necessities recently authorized a 10 per cent increase in the price of matzo and matza products for the holiday.

The egg shortage of some weeks back is only a memory today, and there will be no egg problem for Passover, Mr. Argov assured me. March to June is the height of the laying season, and eggs are currently being put in cold storage for the poor laying months of July to November.

THE Government — which is the sole importer of frozen beef and beef liver — has been holding back on liver supplies in order to release them for Passover. There should be ample liver, but at prices 76 agrot a kilo higher than before — IL8.75 for South American, and IL9.75 for North American.

Frozen beef will be available in unlimited quantities, but the price will be IL1.50 to IL2.50 higher per kilo. Choice cuts of imported beef — shoulder — had been selling for IL1.0 a kilo in most shops for the past few weeks.

As for home-grown, fresh beef there is no seasonal shortage at this time. On the contrary, the Beef and Mutton Marketing Board report that some 600 head of cattle are being slaughtered every week at present, compared with the usual 400 a week.

The spring lamb season is under way, and double the usual number of sheep are being slaughtered to meet the demands of those communities which traditionally have mutton on the Seder table.

Still, the Beef and Mutton Marketing Board tells me, our

missing 700 tons is expected to be made up in time for the holiday.

In any event, Mr. Argov discloses, the Marketing Board has 800 tons of slaughtered, frozen chickens in its warehouses, to be released to the market as demand requires in the fortnight preceding Passover. A substantial proportion of these bear the kosher Pesach seal. Frozen chickens will maintain their fixed maximum retail price of IL5 a kilo — at least until after Passover, Mr. Argov promises. At this rate, frozen chickens will be cheaper than fresh ones.

Turkey prices are at their highest at this season, says Mr. Argov, but even so, turkey can be an economical Seder meal. Mr. Argov recommends the frozen mini-turkeys, which weigh about three kilos, and retail for about IL7 a kilo. For large family gatherings, I would also suggest fresh, whole turkeys (available in the open-air markets), which should not run to more than chicken.

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Still, the Beef and Mutton Marketing Board tells me, our

local production of these meats is way below the national demand — we grow only a little over 30 per cent of our beef needs — because of overall agricultural policies, which favour milk herds. The shortage is made up with the Government imports of frozen beef.

There will be ample fruits and vegetables for Passover — with the exception of tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and eggplant, which remain in short supply and at the almost prohibitive prices of IL4 to IL6 a kilo. This is partly due to the harsh cold spells of the winter, but also to normal seasonal lows, which we tend to forget from year to year.

If there are no tomatoes on the Seder table, it will not be a tragedy. There will be plenty of carrots, lettuce, radishes, beets, cabbage, to name but a few items, at popular prices.

Potatoes and onions — two big-demand items for Passover — will be abundant, thanks to imports to make up for local lack. The Vegetable Marketing Board says that potatoes should cost about 80 to 90 agrot a kilo (onion, and onions, IL1 or a little more, in the pre-Passover weeks).

The yellow-fleshed potatoes come from Holland, the white-fleshed ones from England. The local "new potatoes" are just coming into season, and will remain scarce.

There will be plenty of strawberries, it is promised, and prices will drop even below their present levels. Bananas are in somewhat short supply this spring because of the winter's cold, and the avocado season is virtually over. On the other hand, citrus fruits — fresh, not from cold storage yet — will remain in abundance through the holiday at their usual low prices, and there will be plenty of apples and pears too.

Apples, I am told, have alternated good and bad crop years, and this is one of the off-years, with 20 per cent less crop than last year. Prices are, consequently, somewhat higher than last year. But what is usually possible to find bargains in these fruits if you are prepared to frequent the open markets or to take the "specials" which the supermarkets offer.

Frozen imported fish fillet is rising in price by 8.5 per cent — but this is not really a Passover speciality. Live carp, which is a holiday food, remains at its controlled price of IL3.50 and is in ample supply for the festival.

There is also plenty of frozen bakala (hake) on the market, and, in the fresh sea-fish line,



(IPPA)

Panic for Passover

Marketing with Martha

Red Sea komet ("macaroni" fish) is good for grilling, I am told. Sephardi Jews use rice, beans and other pulses for Passover, whereas some Ashkenazi Jews do not, despite the Rabbinical authorization. The shortages of rice felt recently in some parts of the country were caused by price confusion on the world market, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry explained. Shortages should be over by now, as the Ministry — which controls rice imports — has just released new supplies of the popular long-grain rice.

IT is almost too late to advise shopping early for Passover. In our home, even the poultry is customarily bought and stored in the clean-for-Passover deep freezer unit a good two weeks before the holiday. Certainly, many non-perishable goods can be purchased well in advance to avoid the rush. I generally clear out a section of a clothes-closet for early Passover purchases — particularly wine (which is kosher YPessah year around any-

way), soft drinks, canned goods, matzo and matza meal, sugar, salt and spices. This leaves only the perishables to be bought in the days immediately before the holiday.

Another oft-forgotten thought: food shops are closed only on the day after Seder. They open again during Passover week — Wednesday, Thursday, Friday this year — which gives a renewed chance to shop for the Shabbat and the last day of the festival. By then, shops are less crowded, and prices of poultry and fresh produce have declined somewhat. There is really no need to shop as far as a seven-day siege!

AS a pre-Passover service, the Histadrut Central Consumer Authority has established a "hot line" for consumer guidance on purchases of food, textiles, furniture, electrical appliances and other goods. The special telephone line operates from 8:30 to 9 p.m. through the Histadrut's main Tel Aviv number, 261111.

Martha Meisels

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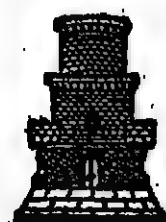
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When the Palestine Orchestra was founded by Bronislaw Gertman in 1938, the position of harpist (they are usually a player from Haifa) was not occupied. Gertman, a player from Haifa, was apparently not much interested in the harp. It was not until when Arturo Toscanini came to conduct for a second time in the spring of 1938, he brought a professional player.

The young Klary Szarvas was invited from Budapest for a six-week engagement and, on the recommendation of the orchestra, became a full member of the orchestra at the beginning of the 1938/39 season. For a long time she was the sole player of the harp in the orchestra. In 1953, the first International Harp Contest was held in Jerusalem. There was a wide field of contestants, but Israel itself could provide even one serious competitor.

The IFO has two harpists from the United States; Lucille Johnson-Rosenbloom, harpist of the Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, comes from Cleveland. Klary Szarvas, now 30, takes a lively interest in anything connected with the harp — teaching, writing, playing, or singing on the annual Harp Festival.

For this year's competition is in September, there will be five Israeli artists among the contestants. We have chamber ensembles where the harp has a prominent role as more and more students join the program. Today, it is no exaggeration to state that Israeli harpists are harp-conscious.

There is a treat in store for the visit of two artists from Pittsburgh, who will participate for two harps in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Lucille Johnson-Rosenbloom, who played with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra for many years until she married industrialist Charles Rosenbloom (there is a building named after his father on Mount Scopus campus of Hebrew University). She has been to Israel several times and was a member of the jury of several Harp Festivals. Her husband is a young Czech player, who did her graduate studies in New York and in Paris. Marcel Grandjany and in London under Philip Borge. Her concert tours include the Far East with the Czech Wind Symphony in which she has been playing with Charles Johnson-Rosenbloom since 1964.

Two harps

Those who attended one of the many concerts by the IFO know, Judy Lieber-Glazer and her husband, will surely have enjoyed the rich sonorities and the unique character of the two harps, producing sounds of colours beyond the reach of one harp added together. For them — meeting harpists from the world with a high reputation will be an interest. They are appearing April 14 at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem and on April 15 at the Bezalet Auditorium in Tel Aviv Museum.

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, though in its 37th season, will take occasion to celebrate its 37th anniversary. Having "conquered" the world, it is tonight celebrating a concert at Sharm el-Sheikh — surely the first time in the history of the orchestra that a full symphony orchestra of 75 musicians under the direction of Shalom Ronilov will have performed on the shores of the Red Sea.

From there, the orchestra will travel to give its annual concert. There, at least, a "cine-ma" will be set up and a closed hall will be built for the purpose of what the army has thought of as the play of a stage and



MUSIC
YOHANAN BOEHM

Focus on the harp



Photos: Harpists from the U.S. who will be guests at this year's International Harp Contest. Mar-cola Kozikova, left, and Lucille Johnson-Rosenbloom, above.

reasonable acoustics for the concert at Sharm.

THIS anniversary year will, of course, be even more hectic musically than we have become accustomed to (more or less) in ordinary times. During Passover week, we have the Ein Gev Festival at the Esco Music Centre, on the shores of Lake Kinneret; July will see an abundance of events: the meeting of the international *Jouissance Musicales*, with a youth orchestra training and performing at the end of the session; the eighth *Zimra* — the international choir festival — will bring dozens of groups from many countries to cities and kibbutzim; and the Rubin Academy

in Jerusalem will have its usual summer courses (the Tel Aviv Academy concentrates on seminars during Passover). The 13th Israel Festival will offer nearly 80 presentations during July and August. A Master Seminar will be held in Jerusalem, with Pablo Casals, Isaac Stern, Leonard Rose, Eugene Istomin, Alexander Schneider during three weeks in August; and the fifth International Harp Contest will be held in Jerusalem from September 0 to 22.

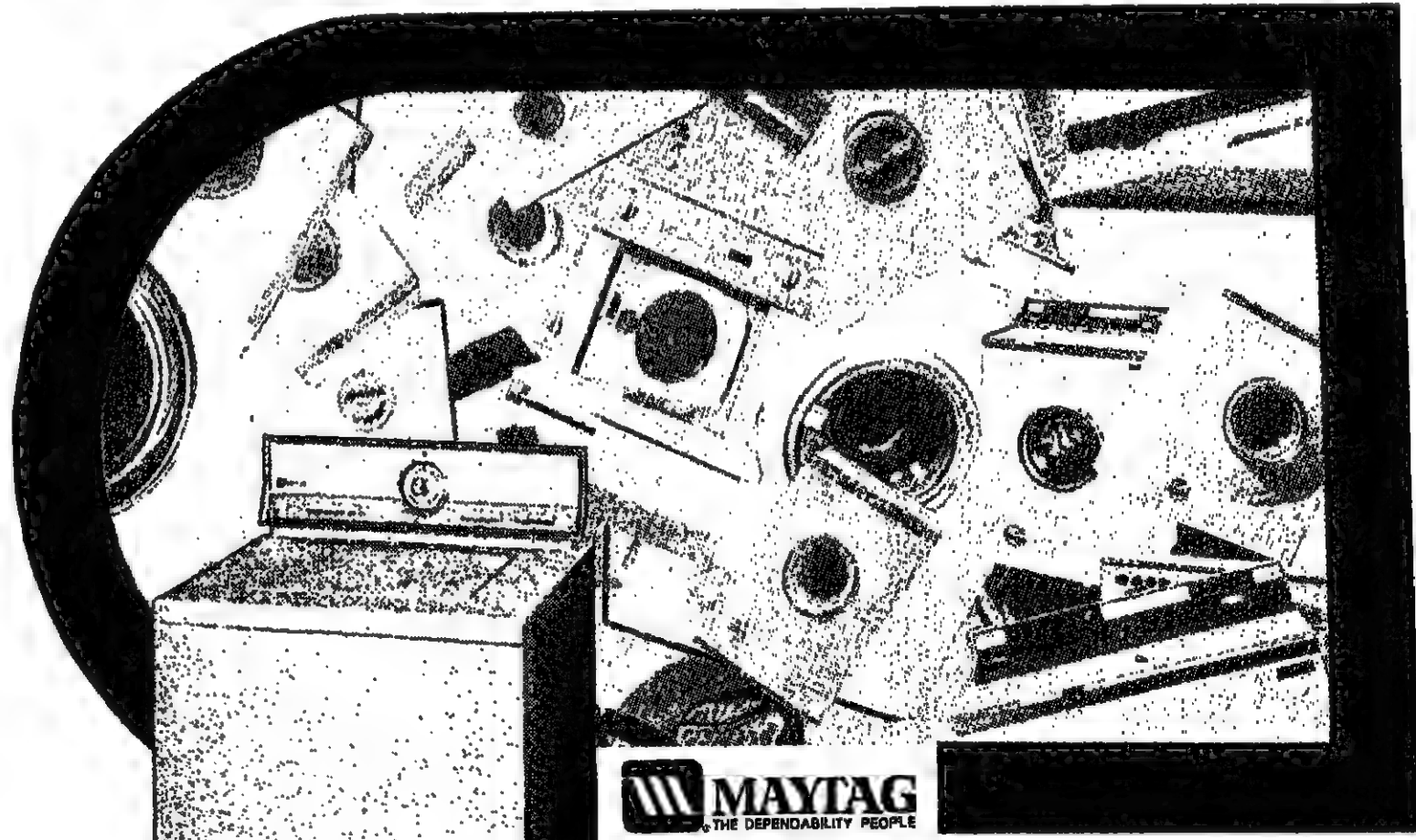
The High Holidays will give everybody a respite; but in December, the first Artur Schnabel International Piano Master Competition will be held in Jerusalem. The venerated maestro has given his patronage to the com-

petition, and it is hoped that he will also grace its inauguration with his presence.

A veritable empire has been set up for the event. Sponsored by the Ministries of Education and Tourism, organized by the Israel Festival and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, advised on repertoire by Enrique Barenboim, served by the Public Committee and Council of the Festival, with an Honorary Committee led by Mrs. Golda Meir, under the patronage of the President of Israel, and directed by J. Bistrizky, a former director of the "Chopin" Competition in Warsaw, it has a musicological seminar. Plesasco has agreed to have his famous sketch of the pianist used for the poster announcing the competition.

very tough programme is demanded from contestants, whose ages are limited to between 18 and 30.

A series of special features is planned around the competition. They include an exhibition; perhaps a concert by eminent members of the jury in honour of the maestro; recording of the main presentations by RCA; an honorary doctorate for the maestro from Tel Aviv University; and a musicological seminar. Plesasco has agreed to have his famous sketch of the pianist used for the poster announcing the competition.



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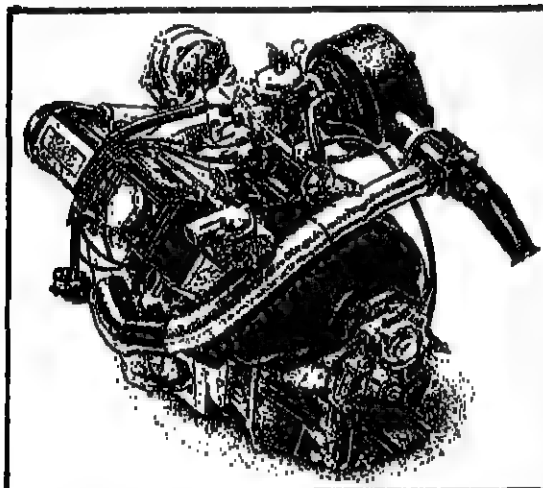
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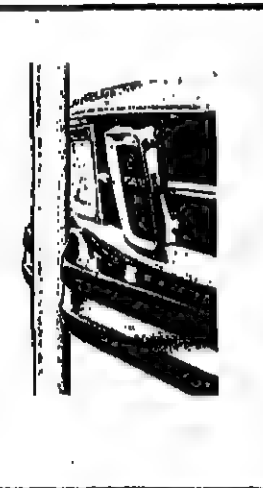


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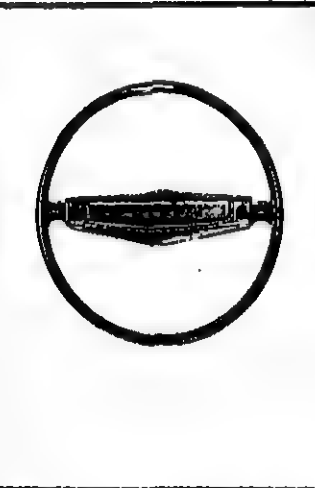


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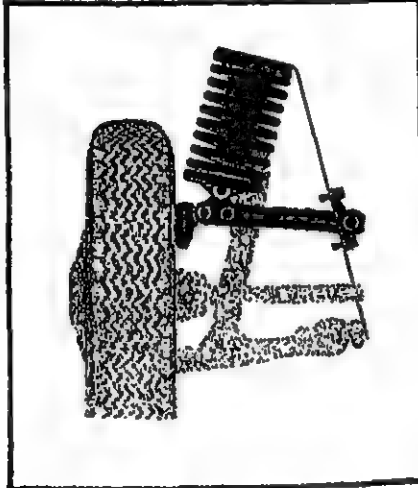
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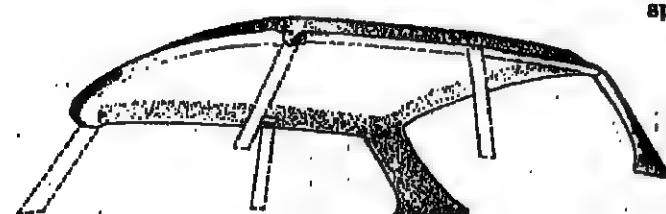
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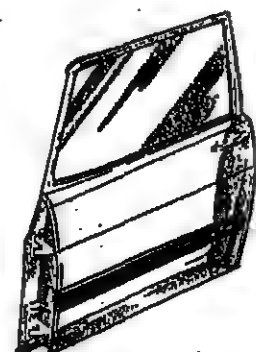
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Caricature of Che

THEATRE
Mendel Kohansky



is a mark of our times, of the tempo at which we live, the quantity of information we are forced to absorb, making us wear out before they mature and take hold. It used to take years for a heroic myth to be created, and then another half of a century before it was debunked. Now it can all be done within a decade.

One week I sat in a hall full of students who were giving their heads off at a lecture on one of the myths of our time.

Che Guevara was undoubtedly a hero of which myths are being created. Whether one admires or despises him, he stood for, he was a knight of the world revolution. He was

waist, his eyes looking as alive as ever, while a proud Bolivian army officer in a braided uniform points at the spot where the bullet entered Che's heart.

From the time the Argentinian doctor emerged out of the wilds of Sierra Maestra at the side of Fidel Castro until he was killed in Bolivia in circumstances that are still shrouded in mystery, he stood in the imagination of the world as a man totally committed to an ideal.

THE English playwright John Spurling has written what is actually a spoof on the heroic play, using a clever little device to present his case. A young writer rents a room in London, and finds its walls covered with drawings of scenes from the life of Che. The drawings are the work of Macrune, a drunken Scotsman who occupied the room before him, and executed them mainly in order to annoy his landlady, who had an irritating habit of demanding her rent money.

MACRONE'S GUEVARA by John Spurling, performed by students of the Department of Theatre Arts of Tel Aviv University. Translated by David Mukhtar, music by David Mukhtar, set and costumes by Steinberg, lighting by Ben-Zion.

is the most reproduced image of the '60s. The flat, pale face under the black hair, the straggly beard and eyes in which burned a fanatical fire; the stocky, the camouflaged khaki of guerrilla; these were the most contribution to modern thinking.

He was as expressive of the 1960s as the St. George slaying the dragon was of the Middle Ages. With his oratorical skills, giving the V-sign was his war years. His killers were the final contribution to the mythology with that famous speech for the benefit of the world at large: the hero lies in a ditch, stripped to the

to the objections of one of the characters, tries to comply by doing the scene again in a different way. The characters stepping out of Macrune's fresco are pugnacious, get into arguments with the writer and with each other, have their own ideas on the subject, and also have information to offer.

One of the most communicative characters is Monsieur Sorel, a Frenchman who accompanied Che from the time he left Cuba, unwilling to play second Fidel to Castro, to his Bolivian days.

According to the Frenchman, Che spent those years as an itinerant one-man revolutionary force travelling around the world, picking out spots where capitalist exploitation was at its most flagrant, and committing acts likely to promote the cause of revolution.

We see him in Africa, killing a brutal French planter together with his wife and her lover, dropping a bomb in a shady North African nightclub which is a white-slave centre. He thus earns the unbounded admiration of Monsieur Sorel, a caricature of a Frenchman, probably meant by the writer to represent Western civilization in its decay.

Perfect Marxist hero

Che emerges from Sorel's stories as the perfect Marxist hero — cool, scientific, knowing exactly what to do under any circumstances, never letting personal considerations or emotions sway him. Like the hero of the classic Western who never kisses the girl, Che is asexual. He ignores the advances of the nightclub dancer, intent only on the bomb he is about to plant, which will kill everybody in the place, including the girl. He coolly machine-guns the pretty planter's wife who a moment ago was trying to seduce him; and when Tanya, the revolutionary broadcaster, comes to the jungle driven by a passion for the hero of her dreams, he palms her off on the comrade-in-arms who is in love with her.

"MACRONE'S Guevara" is a very funny play; the humour is sophisticated, if facile and based on caricature. There is, for instance a character out of old James Bond movie, the girl detailed to deliver funds to the guerrillas in the jungle — a sexy, humourless intellectual who solemnly misquotes philosophers, a judo expert who beats the hell out of a would-be rapist each time the strapping fellow comes near her.

While on the other side of the barricades (if I may use such a grossly old-fashioned metaphor), we see a wealthy Bolivian aristocrat delight his son, who has been bored to distraction with his mother's gifts of racing cars, yachts, and estates, by giving him for his twenty-first birthday a complete guerrilla outfit (assembled according to Che's guerrilla handbook). The boy goes off happily to fight, is captured, undergoes "physical therapy," and dies, uttering his father's remarks, "Ramondo always made me feel that he belonged less to us and more to history."

The author's attitude towards Che is slyly ambiguous and de-

liberately confusing, ranging from plain spoofing to awe, as in the closing scene, where Che dies to become immortal. If Herbert Marcuse, the neo-Marxist philosopher, were to analyse the play, he would find confirmation of his theory about contemporary capitalist culture absorbing and neutralizing revolutionary movements and heroes.

Students shine

Whatever one's attitude towards its ideological content, "Macrune's Guevara" is an entertaining spectacle, and the students of the Tel Aviv University's Department of Theatre Arts, acquit themselves well under the direction of David Mukhtar. He, assisted by Daphna and Shimon Levy's good translation, a set consisting mainly of lurid revolutionary slogans painted by Paul Steinberg, equally lurid lighting

by Benzion Muniz, and fine tunes composed by Richard Farber, have staged a good production. The cast of about two dozen casually disport themselves all over the hall, walk around and even sit among the audience. There was at least one scene which kept the audience wondering for a long while whether it was staged or a "happening." (It was staged).

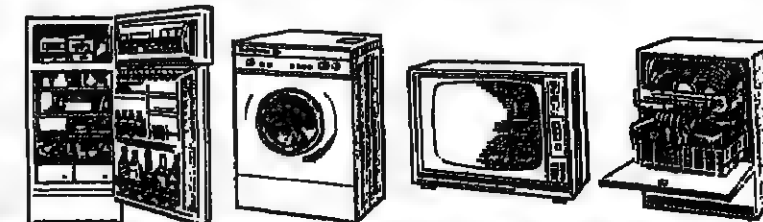
The actors seemed to be having a great deal of fun. They make up in enthusiasm for their lack of professional accomplishment, though here and there a pretty good performance shines out. Since they are students who have a long way to go before appearing professionally, I shall here refrain from mentioning names. Nor will I mention the names of the three professional performers who were brought in to reinforce the cast, and are not necessarily the best in it.



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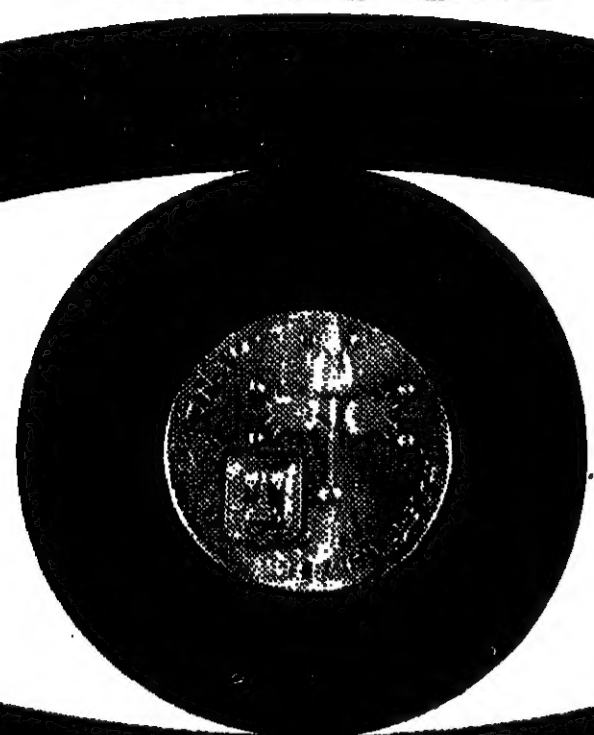
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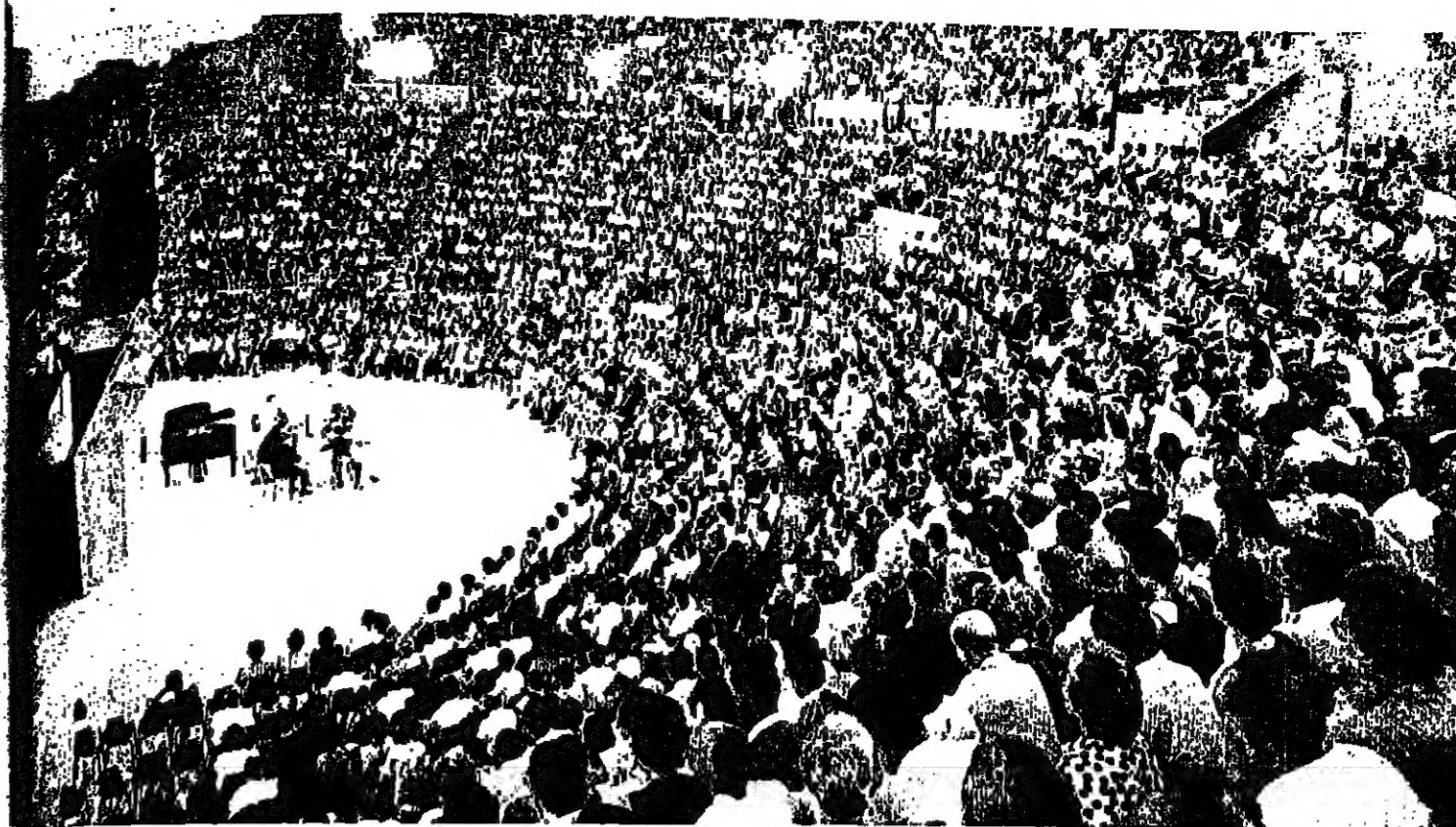
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amphitheatre, which Hank Kaufman suggests as a site for a future film festival in Israel. (David Rubinger)

FILM FESTIVAL FOR ISRAEL?

...as the venue of a real international film festival? An expert in the film industry is now here sounding the various authorities and local people on the idea. He is Hank Kaufman, partner in Kaufman, Lerner Associates, International, of Rome and New York. He envisages a festival in Israel which would bring together rising directors and producers from all parts of the world.

...would be in three categories: the first, a workshop and promotional screen; the second category would be primarily for people interested in learning more about the techniques required for independent film-making.

Kaufman believes that Israel's burgeoning film industry could benefit tremendously from such a festival which could draw a major international cultural and entertainment audience to the country. A major motivation is his love for the field and his wish "to do something to the field I know best."

...enthusiastic about holding the festival at the amphitheatre at Caesarea, not only because of its scenic attractions, but because it would solve the accommodation problem for people coming here for the event. He would show films there, and Mr. Kaufman is using an open-air screen or setting up a temporary marquee near the amphitheatre.

Kaufman has been involved in the film industry for nearly two decades. He and his partner, Gene Lerner, have now branched out into stage productions, and they recently produced a musical show called "Berlin to Vienna" at the Theatre de Lys in Green Village. They did this production in partnership with Michael Arthur Film Productions, which is the company of Arthur Lerner, who made the Oscar-winning film "The Apartment."

Kaufman and Lerner have had a long association with Arthur Cohn, and it was at his wedding to Naomi Shapiro, daughter of the late Interior Minister Moshe Shapira, that Hank Kaufman made one of his first visits to Israel.

...to Broadway" is based on the life of Kurt Weill, which has fascinated Kaufman for years. One of the purposes of his current visit is to set up a version of the New York production, which has met with critical acclaim. "I feel a perfect market for this kind of production based on the best of Weill's music," he said. "I have held out the possibility that I would like to see the production in Israel, and I know that Lotte would very much like to see it here, and what better occasion than the performance of the Kurt Weill production?"

Lotte Lenya has cooperated closely with the production of "Berlin to Broadway." Indeed, she will be starting in it and singing some of the songs that made her famous, such as the ones written to Bertold Brecht's lyrics for "The Threepenny Opera" and "The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny." This will be her first stage appearance since the Broadway production of "Cabaret."

HANK KAUFMAN discusses his career as an agent for film stars, and some of his plans for the future, with The Post's MARK SEGAL.

Mr. Kaufman's eyes sparkle as he speaks of Lotte Lenya. "I have worked with and known many stars, but she is really a unique personality. She must be about 75, but she is really and truly ageless. The moment she appears on stage, you forget Lotte's age. It is as if she has sloughed off 40 years. I think a major reason why she does not get older is because she does not live in the past. For she does not get lost in nostalgia."

...an affable man with a quiet sense of humour and unfailing good taste. He was born in Boston and was fascinated by the theatre from an early age, for Boston has long been an out-of-town try-out for Broadway productions. He started in stage design, but his family did not consider it serious enough for a nice middle-class Jewish youth, and heaved a sigh of relief when he took up advertising design, first in Boston and later in New York.

World War II took him to Europe, and in the aftermath he did his apprenticeship in film-making by producing a documentary series aimed at "selling" the Marshall Plan to the American public. It was then that he formed his partnership with Gene Lerner. They became increasingly involved in the film world, first as film correspondents for American publications in Europe. "Then in the early '50s, when Rome was just beginning to be an international film centre, we had an inspiration, and with lots of chutzpa and very little money, we opened up an international film talent-cum-public-relations agency there, creating a bridge between Cinecittà and Hollywood."

Their first client was Rossano Brazzi, the romantic Italian star who later made a name for himself acting opposite Katherine Hepburn in "Summertime." They eventually became the largest independent agency in Europe, and represented such big names as Akim Tamiroff, Alain Delon, Romy Schneider, Ava Gardner, Irene Pappas, Anita Ekberg, Elsa Martinelli, Melina Mercouri, Rex Harrison, Anna Magnani and Pierre Angeli, to mention just a few. They also had old-timers like Akim Tamiroff and represented Israeli hopefuls such as Assi Dayan, who, Mr. Kaufman said, was good in the Jules Dassin film with Melina Mercouri. Among the directors Kaufman, Lerner Associates International have worked with is Franco Zeffirelli. They helped him put together (the trade word is "package") his first two, "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Romeo and Juliet."

Although Mr. Kaufman is reluctant to give away inside information about his clients he remarked drily about the young English boy and girl who portrayed the title roles in "Romeo and Juliet." "One might say that by the time the film was completed, the hot-house atmosphere of Rome and its film world had taken away the bloom of their English innocence."

Another film project he remembers well was "packaging" "Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?" The idea for the film was brought to them by a client, Robert Aldridge. "We mortgaged some property to keep it. At that time no one in the industry — it was the early 1960s — took Bette Davis and Joan Crawford seriously. They considered them passé, and these two stars of former years could not even get a job as cinema ushorettes. Well, the gamble came off, and it made quite a hit and lots of money, many times the original investment."

Hank Kaufman remembers Ava Gardner with particular affection. "She was really the last of the great stars of that breed. She is not at all like the image created around her. She is a very human person and an exceedingly vulnerable one too."

Being an agent for international stars of this kind means much more than a purely business relationship. It means being deeply involved in their complicated personal affairs, and being a combined agent, counsellor, psychiatric social worker and ego massager.

Mr. Kaufman recalls that his partner, Gene Lerner, who was much closer to Ava Gardner than he himself, was one night summoned to her hotel suite. Miss Gardner, like many highly-strung artists, has difficulty falling asleep and her companion phoned Mr. Lerner asking for his help, as the star was in a bad state of nerves. Lerner grabbed the first book that came to hand and rushed over to the star's hotel suite. After chatting with her Lerner started reading from the book he had brought with him. It was an English translation of Y.L. Peretz's Yiddish stories, and he read her a sad one called "Three Promises." It so affected Ava Gardner that she sat there in her luxury suite sobbing her eyes out. That cured her attack of insomnia. (A story which Y.L. Peretz himself would have liked.)

From talking to Mr. Kaufman, I gathered that a major reason both he and Gene Lerner decided to sell out their highly profitable agency business was that they were simply fed up with "the idiosyncrasies and megalomaniacs of most of our clients." Apparently one has to pay a heavy price in the glamour-manufacturing business.

There is one exception he makes aside from Lotte Lenya and that is Anna Magnani. "She is exactly the same off screen as she is on it. She is Mother Earth herself, as vital as a tiger and as womanly as Eve. She is a veritable volcano and never in repose," he declares with considerable feeling.

This admiration he has for Miss Magnani, both as a professional and as a person, prompted him to choose her for a major role in the first purely Italian film production he and Lerner are now working on in Rome.

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